The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

—Boss Tweed's family are summering at Bethlehem, N. H.

—Chicago estimates her summer packing at from 350,000 to 400,000 hogs.

—Millionaries, pretty girls, old dowagers and heiresses are as thick as blackberries at Saratoga.

—The Rev. E. D. Winslow, forger and fugitive, is going to write a history of his "financial transactions" in three chapters for the *Boston Herald*.

—Osman Pacha, who was captured by the Servians, was one of the ablest and bravest of the Turkish leaders, and his defeat and capture is a great loss to the Turks.

—Favorable reports of Mr. Blaine's health come from the White Mountains. He arrived at Wenham on Friday evening much improved in appearance, and in excellent spirits.

—Should China grant the demands of the German Minister, the entire country would be thrown opened to commerce, and foreigners would be allowed to navigate the rivers. Considerable delay may be expected before the Chinese accord these concessions. Nevertheless, Germany deserves credit for demanding them.

—The Sultans of Turkey move on and off the stage like a procession. Sultan Aziz was disposed of a few weeks ago, and then committed suicide, while a select assortment of his relatives were quietly slaughtered. Murat Effandi, who has since occupied the throne, is now out of office, and his younger brother, Abdul Hamid Effendi, succeeds him. Murad is said to be "dangerously ill."

—The Frankfort *Yeoman* says:—"Our informant is still of opinion that the rumor about the marriage of Governor Tilden to the Kentucky lady residing in Alabama will be very likely to prove true. The lady referred to, we now learn, is Mrs. Todd, of Huntsville, Ala., and those acquainted with her affirm that no lady in the land would preside at the White House with more grace, dignity, and success than would Mrs. Todd."

—Isabella, who traveled out of Spain so hastily in 1868, now returns to Madrid to assist Alfonso in making preparations for his marriage to Maria Montpensier, his first cousin and grand-daughter of Louis Philippe. Mother-in-law Isabella will probably remain in Spain, now that young hopeful is so well provided for. This marriage of first cousins is quite common in the Louis Philippe family. Queen Consuelo Paris married his first cousin, Isabella Montpensier.

—Professor Tyndall is taken to task by Dr. James C. Welling, of Washington, in a four-column letter published in the *Tribune*. Pungent criticism of scientific methods and conclusions is a marked trait in Tyndall, and he is not likely to complain if he receives the same measure that he metes out to others—but it is very doubtful whether he will sit down patiently under the charges of inaccuracy, or worse, which are hurled at him by Dr. Welling. The most serious of these accusations is to the effect that Tyndall's recent "Summary of Existing Knowledge," which forms the preface to the new edition of his work on "Sound," misquotes some authorities. Professor Tyndall has very many warm admirers on this side of the water, who will look with eager interest for his reply.

—The great error of Booth's public life, which he has lived to regret and repent of, was, after Winter Garden was burned, his building of the new and extravagantly costly theater which still bears Booth's name. Now, at that comparatively youthful period of his career, Booth no more needed a theater of his own than a toad wants a pocket. The new establishment was not only costly in its erection and expensive in its carrying on, but it hampered and harassed the young actor with the cares of management, leaving him but little time for the study so much needed to make him perfect in his parts. It not only absorbed all his own savings and what he borrowed from a friend in Boston, but all the money that came into the theater was insufficient to pay the expenses, interest and taxes.

—The high courage of our army is as certain as its discipline, but it is also undoubted that, as a rule, its officers are averse to Indian wars. The pursuit of the savage enforces a life of isolation, hardship and privation such as never falls to the most sanguinary wars of civilization have required in our time. The enterprise is always hazardous, yet to military glory awaits success, no laurels attend on victory. The army understands the temper of the Indians, and has more intimate knowledge of character than can be possessed by any other branch of the Government, as is shown by the fact that the President has invariably selected military officers to serve on commissions to confer with the tribes. Let the Indian affairs, then, be turned over to their fitting administrators, and we may still hope to see a fair settlement of the terrible Indian question. There are circumstance in which the homely proverb that walking in the broad light of day suddenly feel their pigtails twitched and turn around to find them lying on the ground cut off close to their heads without any one being within yards of them. Two Americans, one a missionary, assert they have seen this strange phenomenon, and the natives attribute it to demons cut out of paper and sent broadcast by their enemies, while the Mandarins assert that it is done by the Society of the White Lily, a powerful organization aimed at the Government. It is quite common to see queues decorated with little yellow papers, on which a charm is inscribed by the priest to prevent the catastrophe."

—France issued paper money, and yet saved herself from a collapse. The paper money which she issued did not more than supply the place of the coin taken from the circulation to pay Germany. This made no inflation of the circulation. Prices were thus kept from inflation. The inflation of prices in Germany caused a flow of her coin back to France to buy her cheaper goods. Thus France got back her specie. But she did not let it go into the circulation. She did not "resume" with it on her paper money. If she had passed it into the circulation on top of the paper, it would have made an inflation that would have reversed her advantage with Germany. Her bank pursued steadily a policy which caused the accumulation of this returning coin in her vaults, and, at the same time, steadily contracted her notes, so that the volume of the entire money circulation was kept about the same, the coin gradually taking the place of paper. Thus France has had no great inflation of the aggregate money volume, and will reach specie circulation without collapse. The affair has been managed with a consummate wisdom which puts to shame our public financiers, who are statesmen by instinct."

FIRST EDITION.

SPIRIT OF THE SOUTH.

The Protection Afforded Northern Men—A Pathetic Story of Cruelty and Murder—How a Peaceable Northerner was Murdered—A Mississippi Outrage.

The correspondent of the New York *Times*, Redpath, who has been looking into the matter a little, gives this instance, as illustrative of the placid spirit of the South where "no soldiers are needed." The story is vouched for and corroborated by sworn testimony.

William P. Haffa was a man of spotless character. Of singularly mild and inoffensive manners, he was beloved by the colored people and respected by all the unprejudiced whites. He was not a fighting man. He did not go to Mississippi for office, but to raise cotton and corn. Six years ago last February, he leased a plantation near Auburn, in Hinds county. After Mr. and Mrs. Haffa and their children had lived there, quietly working, never "interfering" in politics, the owners of the land called on them and asked them if they were friends of the white man or the —— nigger. He said (as any honest Northern man would have said to such a question) that he was a friend to every one who was worthy of friendship, whether white or black.

"We understand you," they said, "you are a friend of the —— nigger."

After this interview he was threatened more than once. The colored people soon afterward nominated him for Justice of the Peace. Gov. Alcorn made the appointment, and refused to eject him when the Democratic leaders asked that he should be removed, on the ground that "no Northern man should come down and rule them." The majority of the people—the blacks—desired his appointment, and no one of either color could complain of his character. He served out his term of two years. He was renominated and again elected. The local Democratic leaders then "waited" on him, took him out of the house and lashed him without mercy with a cowhide; and when his wife besought them for mercy and clung to him, one of the ruffians, who was a joint owner of the plantation, threw her off so violently that she was laid up for a month from the injuries she received. She has never to this day fully recovered from the shock. Mr. Haffa remained; he was threatened again; his boy was shot at; his own life was put repeatedly in peril. He disarmed one would-be assassin, a member of one of the families in the district. After these occurrences both Mr. Haffa and his wife taught colored schools. As the blacks trusted them they had influence over their votes. This was the head and front of their offending. They also taught the blacks in Sunday schools. The Ku-klux were suppressed, and there was peace in Mississippi until last summer, when the campaign of intimidation and assassination was inaugurated. Bound to carry the State at any cost—a boast made everywhere and openly—the fate of Mr. Haffa was sealed. He would not leave. He could not be driven off. He must die.

And now I stand aside to let the widow speak.

"We were aroused by the barking of our dog furiously on the morning of the 6th of September.

"I hollered, 'Who is there?' and no answer. I repeated it, and there was no answer. And then Mr. Haffa got up and said, 'Who is there?'

"They said, 'We will let you know who is there,' or something to that effect.

"And I said, 'My God! they have the yard full of men.'

"I presume there were from fifty to seventy-five men barricading the whole of the house. And they had not only armed themselves with one or two weapons, but they had some of them half a dozen. They had them buckled around them, besides the muskets that they carried. They tried to unfasten the door to get in, but I put my foot between the door and the sill and kept the door closed. My daughter helped me. Finding they could not get in, they finally took one of the fence rails and broke the door down, and part of the furniture.

"And we were hollering all the time—'Murder! Murder!' No one came to our assistance. They could hear the holler 'Murder!' for about two miles, as the neighbors told me afterward. Finally, Mosely, the agent for the Singer sewing machine, came up to me and choked me and held a revolver close to my head. Before he choked me I said: 'I am not afraid if you will choke me and spare my husband—that is all.' Mosely said to me, when I called his name several times: 'Sh—sh! I had a nursing baby then, and it was lying on the bed screaming. After I was choked so that I could not holler any longer, my daughter came, and she left me and went over to her father. The men outside broke a shutter off the window and fired at Mr. Haffa, and my little boy told me yesterday—he would take oath any time—that it was Jimmy Whitehead who fired one of the shots at Mr. Haffa, and Sid. Whitehead, the owner of the land that we rented. He had threatened Mr. Haffa's life several times, which the children knew of.

"They fired twice, and I went to him, and he asked me to take him to the bed; so my daughter and I assisted him to the bed. We had no light. It was utter darkness there, and says he to me: 'Mamma, I want water.' As soon as I could get a light I gave him water, and laid him down and ran out for assistance, and sent my little boy over to some colored people, and they came rushing over. Finally Sid. Whitehead came along and refused to let me have a physician. He said it was no use; that he would die anyhow. Mr. Haffa said: 'Mamma, I am going to die,' and he asked God to have mercy on his soul, and he laid his head on my shoulder and expired.

"After the colored people had laid him away, I said to Sid. Whitehead: 'Moseley is the one that choked me, and he had a revolver at my head;' and Sid. Whitehead said, 'You know Mr. Moseley was not here.' I said, 'Yes, sir; he was.' Sid. Whitehead spoke out that I had to recall those words for the sake of my life. They made me recall it and say it was not him. They came there together, and sat up the first night—Whitehead and two or three other gentlemen—and they did nothing but use profane language all the time, and abuse the Northern people. They said that they would show them that they were fully armed now and ready for war at any time, and that they could not rule over them or do as they pleased with them. They would not allow me to have a coffin for him at all. Col. Griffin, formerly United States Senator here—at least, so they told me—came and said: 'Mrs. Haffa, I regret this very much.' Says he, 'I cannot get any coffin for you, for they won't allow it.'

"Do you want to know anything about the other men that was assassinated the same day?" She was told to go on with her story. "Well, that was on the 6th of September, 1875. After Mr. Haffa was gone, the colored people who were there said: 'We have lost our best friend. I would like to see any one come and my house and kill me in as brutal a manner as they did the 'Squire.' The names of the people who said this were Stevens. His wife said: 'I must go home.' He says to her: 'Yes, you had better go home, for I will be the next one.' Mr. Whitehead said: 'Doie, you had better be careful how you talk, or the men will be after you.' So about three o'clock these men came back to see if Mr. Haffa was gone, and they were looking like hungry wolves—the most fiendish-looking men I ever saw. They said: 'Any colored people secreted about your premises here?' Says I, 'No, sir.' There was nobody in the house then but my children and Mr. Haffa's corpse. I said: 'There is nobody here; but you are privileged to come in and examine the premises and look up the chimney.' Two of them alighted and came in and looked around and they said that was all that they wanted to know. They went over to these colored people's houses and took the Stevenses—father and son—out and stood them on a stump and shot them, and killed them instantly. * * * They did not give them any warning any more than they did Mr. Haffa, when they came in the house and took them out. They said they had a large day's work on hand, and that they had to commence early, and during that day they perpetrated a number of murders. They were after Senator Caldwell, but I don't know whether they got him at that time or not."

The Stevenses were Republican leaders, and so was Caldwell, who was brutally murdered some time afterward. Mr. Whitehead then gave me ten days' notice to leave, and so the colored people harbored me.

"Mr. Haffa was buried in a rude box, and yet the white people and my son went along. He was just wrapped up in a sheet—they would not allow it any other way. Mr. Whitehead said I must leave, that we were looked on as spies here. The colored people harbored me until I got a conveyance to take me to the depot. They disarmed all the colored people through the country there—took their arms from them and would not allow them to have any, and before I left the depot they made the colored people break up their (Republican) clubs, and every one of them joined the Democratic clubs—they compelled them to do so at the peril of their lives. I had no money; I was obliged to leave everything; I had not even a change of clothing."

She said no more.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, July 31, 1876.

No Ammunition for Indians.

The resolution prohibiting the supply of special metallic cartridges to hostile Indians was passed.

Mr. INGALLS said the man who would sell ammunition to Indians now should be hanged to the nearest telegraph pole or shot by drum head court martial.

Gen. Sheridan's Recommendation.

The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting a dispatch from Lieutenant General Sheridan recommending an increase in the cavalry, and recommending an appropriation to defray the additional expenses. The dispatch was accompanied by a bill authorizing the increase and making an appropriation of $3,834,700. The bill was passed. It provides that not more than 2,500 men be enlisted under the act.

The Impeachment.

The Senate refused to consider an amendment to the rules for the adjournment of impeachment trials, so as to have deliberations in open session, and the doors were closed for discussion of the final question in the Belknap impeachment trial.

During the secret session Mr. CONKLING submitted the following:

Ordered, that when called to vote whether the articles of impeachment, or either of them, are sustained, any Senator who votes in the negative shall be at liberty to state, if he chooses, that he rests his vote in the absence of proof of the crime, or in the want of jurisdiction, as the case may be, and the vote shall be entered in the journal accordingly.

The motion of Mr. Conkling was amended so as to permit each Senator in giving his vote to state his reasons therefor, which reasons shall be entered in the journal in connection with his vote, and immediately following his name and vote, and as amended was adopted.

Mr. EDMUNDS offered an order so as to allow any Senator to give his reasons, if any, in accordance with the order already adopted. Agreed to.

The Senate sitting as a court of impeachment adjourned until to-morrow.

Legislative Business.

Legislative business was resumed. Mr. ALLISON, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the River and Harbor Appropriation bill with amendments, and it was placed on the calendar.

The House bill to continue the public printing in advance of the regular appropriation, the House bill to continue until the 10th of August the act to provide temporarily for the expenses of the Government, and the House bill to further authorize the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to purchase supplies for the Indian Bureau in the open market, were taken up and passed without amendment.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

The Naval Department Investigation.

Immediately after the reading of the Journal, consideration was resumed of the report of the Committee on Naval Affairs, and Mr. WHITTHORNE advocated the majority report.

The resolution reported by the majority of the committee, referring the case of the Secretary of the Navy to the Judiciary Committee, was adopted.

The minority resolution was rejected—yeas 70, nays 174.

Under a call of States a number of bills were introduced and referred.

Bills Passed.

Mr. RANDALL, chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill appropriating $150,000 for the purchase of Indian supplies until the regular Indian Appropriation bill becomes a law, and to authorize the purchase in open market without advertisement. Passed.

He also reported bills extending the appropriations for various departments of the Government until August. Passed.

Suggestions from the President.

The Speaker laid before the House a message from the President pointing out some of the defects in the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, in making inadequate provision for some branches of the public service, and none at all for other branches, among the former being the civil service, light houses, revenue cutter service, public buildings, and among the latter being the appropriation for the expenses of the District of Columbia, judgments of courts of claims, examination of rebel records, &c. He does not feel warranted in vetoing an absolutely necessary appropriation bill, but in signing it he deemed it to be his duty to show where the responsibility belonged for whatever embarrassment might arise in the public service.

Mr. RANDALL said that he had no objection to the President putting as many objections as he saw fit, if he would only sign the bills reducing the expenses of the Government and assist the House in its great effort in that direction. The President in some of his statements shows a lack of information. He finds fault without any reason whatever. For one, I accept the issue presented by the President, and I am willing that the people shall have an opportunity of judging between his dictum and the action of both branches of Congress after a close examination.

Mr. HALE defended the action of the President.

The communication was referred to the Appropriation Committee.

Specie.

Bills for a commission to take into consideration the relative value of gold and silver, &c., were introduced by Messrs. HEWITT, COX and GIBSON, and referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, Mr. COX expressing a hope that the Committee would be able to report to-morrow.

The reading of almost all bills introduced to-day was insisted upon by Mr. KASSON and others, in order to prevent any measure for the repeal of the resumption act being forced on the House.

Adjourned.

Letter from Ole Bull.

LOUISVILLE, July 31.—In regard to stories now circulating concerning him in the American press, Ole Bull, writing from Norway to a gentleman in Louisville, says:

SYSO, July 7, 1876.

DEAR FRIEND—Deeply impressed with the O. W. strongly impressive lines in my behalf, casting a broadcast lie to the report that I had denied being married to my present wife, I beg you to accept my warmest thanks. You well understand that my position as a public man renders it very difficult, not to say impossible, to know what paragraphs in the thousand daily papers may speak of me, nor would I have the time nor inclination to correct them, whereby my aim in art would be entirely changed, so much more unhoped for, that any of my friends would think it worth while to face the hydra. The bands that bound each other under such circumstances as ours are bound to hold firmly, and I believe that nobody clasps yours with more gratitude than your friend,

OLE BULL.

Death of a Burglar.

NEW YORK, July 31.—An Italian burglar, who, when discovered by the occupant of a house, Mr. Hondlow, a large real estate dealer, attacked that gentleman with an axe, died yesterday from the effects of a fall from the piazza to the area in an attempt to escape. Hondlow, although painfully, is not dangerously wounded.

Ex-Secretary Bristow.

BOSTON, MASS., July 31.—Ex-Secretary Bristow leaves to-day for Vermont, where he will speak for Hayes and Wheeler at some of the larger places, then pass a few days in the White Mountains, and finish his trip in this section by a brief stay at East Hampton.

Suicide or Accident.

LITTLE ROCK, July 31.—Hon. J. M. Lougaborough, State Senator from this district, was found dead in the hall of his house by a servant, shot through the heart. The evidence adduced before the coroner's jury showed that after reaching home he went up stairs to his bed room, where he are the following: For the harbor of Buffalo, from $100,000 to $85,000; for the improvement of Des Moines rapids, Mississippi river, from $275,000 to $230,-000; for the improvement of the Great Knawha river, W. Va, from $300,000 to $270,000; Harbor of Refuge, Lake Michigan, from $100,000 to $75,000; improvement of the Tennessee river, from $300,000 to $270,000; improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi river, from $150,-000 to $100,000; improvement of the Illinois river, from $250,000 to $40,000; improvement of the Mississippi, Missouri and Arkansas river, from $125,000 to $100,000.

Asked to Resign.

The President has requested the resignation of Supervising Architect Potter.

Another Removal.

Chief Special Postal Agent Woodward is to be removed.

Bluford Wilson's Letter of Resignation.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The following is the letter of resignation of Solicitor Wilson:

WASHINGTON, June 20, 1876.

SIR: For reasons explained to you at our interview this morning, I have the honor to tender my resignation as Solicitor of the Treasury, to take effect on the 1st of July next. Pprmit me to express my gratitude for the opportunities for public usefulness which you have been kind enough to give me, and to renew the assurance of my high personal regard.

With great respect,

BLUFORD WILSON.

To the President.

30,000 Idle Workmen in New York.

NEW YORK, July 31.—About one thousand workingmen met in Tompkins' Square to-day, and declared that thirty thousand men are out of employment in this city, are daily searching for work without success, and are living on the charity of friends and neighbors. They then formed a procession, and, headed by fifteen policemen, marched to the Mayor's office in City Hall. The committee waited upon the Acting Mayor, Commissioner of Public Works and the Comptroller, and reported that each promised to do his best to alleviate the prevailing distress.

A Drunken Man's Pistol Practice.

CINCINNATI, July 31.—Isaac N. Richie, a commission merchant, while under the influence of whisky to-night, fired a pistol indiscriminately, shooting a boy, named Benjamin Diesler, through the head, and a man, named John Whalem, in the neck. Diesler will die. Richie was arrested.

Strike in New York.

NEW YORK, July 31.—The long shoremen struck to-day for an increase in wages. Police reserves were out to preserve the peace.

SECOND EDITION

NEWS FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

The Freshest Gleanings from the Old World.

The Eastern Question Discussed in the British Parliament

BATTLES ON THE SERVIAN FRONTIER.

Successes Claimed by the Turks.

THE ABDICATION OF THE SULTAN IMMINENT.

The War in Turkey.

LONDON, July 31.—Osman Pacha, captured at Virbiza, is not the great Turkish commander. Of sixteen Turkish battalions engaged, four only have reached Bilek.

LONDON, July 31—The Turks engaged on Friday near Medum numbered 12,000. They were driven to Podgoritza, and the last two days supporting the battalions were annihilated.

The atrocities of the Bashi Bazouks cause intense feeling throughout Greece, and her relations with Turkey are becoming alarmingly serious. The opposition newspapers of Greece demand that the country be placed in a position to command the respect of neighbors.

LONDON, August 1.—The commander of the Servian troops who fired upon an Austrian steamer in the Danube has been dismissed the service.

LONDON, August 1.—A special from Widdin says Hafiz Pacha entered Servia on the 29th. At Gramada he encountered 4,000 Servians. After a four hours' fight the Servians fled, leaving many killed. Hafiz Pacha joined Osman Pacha at Dorbent on the 30th, where he again attacked the Servians. A great battle occurred, which raged all day. The result is not known. The Turks under Osman Pacha entered Servia near Panderale, where they encountered eight Servian battalions, with twelve guns. After a sharp battle the Servians fled, throwing away their guns. The Turks continue their advance.

Sixty Russian officers are expected at Constantinople.

A Constantinople telegram says the issue of paper money is to begin immediately. The measure is regarded with dismay.

A Vienna dispatch says the abdication of the Sultan is imminent. It is expected that Abdul Hamid will be proclaimed today.

A Pesth dispatch asserts that the story of a revolt of Circassians in Caucasus is exaggerated.

A Berlin dispatch says it is stated from Sclavonic sources that the Russian General von Kaufman, well known as the conquerer of Khiva, is going to the Servian camp.

Ex-Khai Bazan, of the French army, directs the Turks at Sventiza.

PARIS, August 1.—*La Presse* says that Greece proposes to address a note to the powers, expressing a fear that she will be unable to resist war if Turkey fails. The outrages of Bashi Bazouks contribute to the agitation.

The British Parliament.

LONDON, August 1.—In the House of Lords there was a discussion on the Eastern question. It was moved that the Government should be ready to support measures for upholding the treaty of 1856, Earl Granville questioned certain acts of the Foreign Office, and expressed himself in favor of self government in the Turkish provinces. Earl Derby replied. He said the future policy of the government would be to enter into no doubtful scheme. The motion was negatived.

In the House of Commons Bruce, referring to the outrages in Bosnia, moved as the opinion of the House of Commons that the Government should attempt to secure equal treatment to those of various religious under the authority of the Porte. Forsyth moved to amend the motion to the effect that the Sclavonic provinces be guaranteed good government, irrespective of race or creed. Gladstone opposed the amendment. In his speech he censured the Government about the Andrassy-Berlin memorandum. He hoped that the inquiry into the alleged atrocities in Bulgaria now pending would be an actual inquiry, and that Europe would act in concert. Self government was necessary in order to bring about a solution of the difficulty. Disraeli justified the Government in its favorable non-interference in the Eastern troubles. When it became necessary the Government would assist in the pacification of the provinces. At length both the motion and the amendment were withdrawn.

Suicide of an Archbishop.

The *Times* says Archbishop Butcher, of Meath, Ireland, committed suicide while delirious from suffering produced by congestion of the lungs and bronchitis. On a table was a slip of paper bearing the single word "mad."

The Jesuits in France.

PARIS, July 31.—M. Cassa's motion in the Chamber of Deputies looking to the enforcement of the law for expelling the Jesuits from the country has been abandoned.

WASHINGTON TOPICS.

The Finance Problem.

The Committee on Banking and Currency yesterday morning failed to come to a vote. Mr. Goode was absent, which left the hard-money men in the majority. A proposition is under consideration to appoint a subcommittee to sit during the recess, and refer to it the entire subject, including the inflation, resumption, currency and silver questions, with instructions to make a thorough investigation of the whole subject.

Rivers and Harbors

The River and Harbor Appropriation bill, as reported to the senate, appropriates in the aggregate five million dollars. Among the more important reductions on the bill

The Interior Department.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The following was issued to-day:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

Congress having failed to provide for the expenses of the Interior Department beyong this day, no obligations will be assumed on the part of the Secretary or other officers connected with the service. Employes who wish to continue in the service are at liberty to do so at the risk of further remuneration by the Government.

(Signed.) CHAS. T. GORHAM, Acting Secretary.

☞For Additional Telegrams See Fourth Page.

CONGRESS REBUKED.

Message of the President to the House—His Objections to the Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill —Some of its Defects Pointed Out.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The following is the message which was sent to the House by the President to-day, giving his objections to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill:

To the House of Representatives:

The act making appropriations for the sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending the 30th, 1877, is defective in what it omits to provide for, that I cannot announce its approval without at the same time pointing out what seems to me to be defects. It makes inadequate provision for the service at best, and in some instances fails to make any provision whatever. Notably among the first class is the reduction in the ordinary annual appropriations for the Revenue Cutter Service, to the prejudice of customs revenue. The same may be said of the Signal Service, as also the failure to provide the increased expenses devolved upon the mints and assay offices by recent legislation, and thus tending for the protection, preservation and completion of which there is no adequate appropriation, while the sum of $100,000 only is appropriated for repairs of the different navy yards and stations and the preservation of the same, the ordinary and customary appropriations for which are not less than one million dollars. A similar reduction is made in the expenses for the armories and arsenals. The provision for ordinary judicial expenses is much less than the estimated amount for that important service—the actual expenditures of the last fiscal year and certain demands of the current year. The provision for the expenses of surveys of public lands is less than one-half of the usual appropriation for that service, and what are understood to be its actual demands. A reduction in the expenditures for light houses, beacons and flag stations is also made in a similar proportion. Of a class for which no appropriation is made, among the most noticeable perhaps is that portion of the general expenses of the District of Columbia in behalf of the United States, as appropriated in former years, and judgments of the Court of Claims. The failure to make a reasonable contribution to the expenses of the nation's capital is an apparent dereliction on the part of the United States, and rank injustice to the people here, who bear the burdens, while to refuse or neglect to provide for the payment of solemn judgments of its own courts is apparently repudiation of a different character. But as prejudicial to the Treasury is the omission to make provision to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to have the rebel archives and records of captured and abandoned property to be examined, and information furnished therefrom used by the Government. Finally, without further specification of details, it may be said that the acts which in its title purports to make provision for a diverse and greatly extended civil service, unhappily appropriates an amount not more than sixty-five per cent. of its ordinary demands. The legislative department establishes and defines services, and devolves upon the executive departments the obligation of submitting annually needful estimates of the expenses of such service. Congress properly exacts implicit obedience to the requirements of the law in administration of the public service, and rigid accountability in the expenditure thereof. It is submitted that a corresponding responsibility and obligation rests upon it to make it adequate appropriations to render possible such administration and tolerate such exaction. Anything short of an ample provision for a specified service is necessarily fraught with disaster to the public interests, and is a possible injustice to those charged with its execution. To appropriate and to execute are corresponding obligations and duties and the adequacy of the former is the necessary measure of the efficiency of execution. In this eighth month of the present session of Congress, nearly one month of the fiscal to which this appropriation applies having passed, I do not feel warranted in vetoing an absolutely necessary appropriation bill, but in signing it I deem it a duty to show where the responsibility belongs for whatever embarrassments may arise in the execution of the trust confided to me.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT.

Ann Eliza vs. Brigham Young.

SALT LAKE, July 31.—This morning Judge Schaeffer rendered a decision in the case of Young vs. Young to recover alimony. The decision reduces the amount made payable by the order of Judge McKean from five hundred to one hundred dollars per month, thus diminishing the amount from $17,000 to $3,600, and gives the defendant thirty days in which to pay the amount, and provides in default of such payment that an execution shall be made against his property. The court also decides that the cost of the suit shall be paid by the defendant.

Cavalry Ordered to Join the Expedition.

ST. LOUIS, July 31.—All the cavalry now on duty in southern Kansas, Texas, and the Indian Territory have been ordered to join General Terry or Crook, and will leave for their destination at once.

DEMOCRATIC PEACEMAKING.

Hendricks Yields to Tilden—The Letters of Acceptance to be Harmonious—Hendricks Reported to Have Undergone a Change of Heart on the Currency Question.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, July 28.—The second conference between the St. Louis nominees has ended, and the result is a complete triumph for Gov. Tilden. He arrived here yesterday afternoon, and in 24 hours convinced Gov. Hendricks that he was and had always been a hard-money man, and that the St. Louis platform has not even a smell of inflation about it. Gov. Tilden returned to Albany to-night, and left behind him the pretty distinct impression that his letter of acceptance will appear on Wednesday. As for the "harmonious relations" between him and Gov. Hendricks, they are simply beautiful. The Democrats here assure every one that there is not the shadow of a discord on the currency or any other subject, that the two letters will fit together like the proverbial duck's foot and the mud, and that henceforth the united battle cry of the Democratic forces will be "Resumption and Reform." So complete has been the conversion of Gov. Hendricks that he is quite indignant that any one should have suspected that he ever had a weakness for soft money. He expects to show by his published speeches that he has never said a word against honest finance. He is probably safe in this calculation, for the worst speeches he delivered in Ohio last year were made late in the campaign and in districts where they were not reported. Nearly all of his published speeches are non-committal on each side of the question. It is announced here that Manton Marble has examined the record, and gives it as his opinion that the Indiana Governor will be entirely safe in declaring himself a hard-money man.

There are all sorts of reports here concerning what Gov. Tilden's letter will contain, and the public, of course, the ground of them are based on mere conjecture, some of them come in so direct a manner that they are worth giving. According to these reports, the letter will be quite long and will be devoted in the main to the financial question and to reforms of all kinds. On the question of resumption the Governor is expected to make his strongest point. His hopes to get the start of Gov. Hayes by announcing a specific plan. He will meet the question fairly and will show no quarter to the inflationists. He will urge, it is said, that resumption will follow naturally in the wake of reforms established by a change of Administration. By establishing public confidence in the banks and in the Government, he thinks resumption could be begun with $150,000,000 of gold, and he hopes to establish this confidence by his policy, and secure the surplus of gold required by the general reduction of expenditures in all departments of the Government. To do this he would abolish useless offices, arrest the Republican party in trying to make party capital by fixing a date for resumption and taking no steps to make the keeping of the pledge possible. He will hold that there can be no forced resumption at a specified time, but that the desired result can be brought about naturally by a revival of industry and commerce, and a vigorous economy in the administration of affairs. He will favor civil service reform, will urge the necessity for a just and magnanimous policy toward the South and toward the Indians, will follow up Gov. Hayes' lead on the one-term question by declaring in favor of a constitutional amendment against a second term. These are the main points which the most trustworthy reports ascribe to the forthcoming letter; they are given for what they are worth.

There is a good deal of talk here among politicians about the agreement arrived at, and how it was brought about. All agree that Governor Tilden has won a complete victory. Governor Rice, of Massachusetts, thinks that Mr. Hendricks must have made a large concession, and if he is to assume the position that he has always been an advocate of hard money, the country will scarcely receive the statement without a grain of allowance, and the thought that the Democratic candidates have been obliged to adopt this "dodge" as the most available means of attaining their political ends.

WASHINGTON TOPICS.

The Finance Problem.

The Committee on Banking and Currency yesterday morning failed to come to a vote. Mr. Goode was absent, which left the hard-money men in the majority. A proposition is under consideration to appoint a subcommittee to sit during the recess, and refer to it the entire subject, including the inflation, resumption, currency and silver questions, with instructions to make a thorough investigation of the whole subject.

Rivers and Harbors

The River and Harbor Appropriation bill, as reported to the senate, appropriates in the aggregate five million dollars. Among the more important reductions on the bill are the following: For the harbor of Buffalo, from $100,000 to $85,000; for the improvement of Des Moines rapids, Mississippi river, from $275,000 to $230,-000; for the improvement of the Great Knawha river, W. Va, from $300,000 to $270,000; Harbor of Refuge, Lake Michigan, from $100,000 to $75,000; improvement of the Tennessee river, from $300,000 to $270,000; improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi river, from $150,-000 to $100,000; improvement of the Illinois river, from $250,000 to $40,000; improvement of the Mississippi, Missouri and Arkansas river, from $125,000 to $100,000.

Asked to Resign.

The President has requested the resignation of Supervising Architect Potter.

Another Removal.

Chief Special Postal Agent Woodward is to be removed.

Bluford Wilson's Letter of Resignation.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The following is the letter of resignation of Solicitor Wilson:

WASHINGTON, June 20, 1876.

SIR: For reasons explained to you at our interview this morning, I have the honor to tender my resignation as Solicitor of the Treasury, to take effect on the 1st of July next. Pprmit me to express my gratitude for the opportunities for public usefulness which you have been kind enough to give me, and to renew the assurance of my high personal regard.

With great respect,

BLUFORD WILSON.

To the President.

30,000 Idle Workmen in New York.

NEW YORK, July 31.—About one thousand workingmen met in Tompkins' Square to-day, and declared that thirty thousand men are out of employment in this city, are daily searching for work without success, and are living on the charity of friends and neighbors. They then formed a procession, and, headed by fifteen policemen, marched to the Mayor's office in City Hall. The committee waited upon the Acting Mayor, Commissioner of Public Works and the Comptroller, and reported that each promised to do his best to alleviate the prevailing distress.

A Drunken Man's Pistol Practice.

CINCINNATI, July 31.—Isaac N. Richie, a commission merchant, while under the influence of whisky to-night, fired a pistol indiscriminately, shooting a boy, named Benjamin Diesler, through the head, and a man, named John Whalem, in the neck. Diesler will die. Richie was arrested.

Strike in New York.

NEW YORK, July 31.—The long shoremen struck to-day for an increase in wages. Police reserves were out to preserve the peace.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DIVIDENDS.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE ARMENIA INSURANCE COMPANY, PITTSBURGH, PA., July 14, 1876.

☞ THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE (5) DOLLARS per share from the earnings of the past Six Months, free from taxes, and payable forthwith. E. A. CURTIS, Secretary.

jy8

BRIDGE.

☞ DIVIDEND—THE MANAGERS of the RWALT STREET BRIDGE CO. have this day declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, payable on and after July 20th, 1876, at No. 406 Penn street, Pittsburgh.

CHRISTIAN SIEBERT, July 5, 1876. 168-TTHS

ELECTIONS.

☞ ELECTION OF TEACHERS.—The School Board of Baldwin township will meet at the Farmers' and Drovers' Hotel, on the Brownsville Road, on SATURDAY, July 29, at 2 o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of engaging 14 Teachers for the ensuing term. Term, 7 months. Salary, $40 per month. None but experienced teachers need apply.

By order of the Board.

N. HOGUE, Sec'y.

j25 TTHS Fair Haven P. O., Allegheny Co., Pa.

EDUCATIONAL.

CHAMBERSBURG ACADEMY, PA.—Delightful location. Easy of access. Experienced teachers. New library. Health-lift exercise. Rates reduced. Duties resumed Sept. 13. J. H. SHUMAKER, PH D., Principal.

BORDENTOWN FEMALE COLLEGE, N. J.—An excellent school in a charming location. For catalogue, REV. WM. CHAUNCEY, A. M., Pres. 14-SSS

Pittsburgh Female College,

The leading school in Pennsylvania for the education of Young Ladies. TWENTY-SEVEN TEACHERS. Superior advantages in Music in the CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC connected with the College. Charges less than any school in the United States, affording equal advantages and accommodations. Fall term opens September 7. Send to Rev. B. G. PERSHING, D. D., Pittsburgh, Pa., for catalogue. 16-TTHS

INGHAM UNIVERSITY FOR LADIES, LE ROY, (MONROE CO., N. Y.) Full College curriculum. Distinct School of Music, German and Conservatory methods employed. New Art Gallery, with casts and images from the New York Academy of Design, under the direction of accomplished artists. Drawing and Painting from Life. Location beautiful and healthful. Buildings commodious. Terms moderate. Forty-second year opens September 14. For catalogues, address MRS. E. R. J. STAUNTON. 15-TTHS

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

BRUCE & NEGLEY, ATTORNEYS.

Notice is hereby given that "The Trustees of the Associate Reformed Church of the City of Pittsburgh" have applied to the Court of Common Pleas No. 2, of Allegheny county, at No. ——, of September Term, 1876, for certain improvements, amendments and alterations to their charter of incorporation, changing their name to "Second United Presbyterian Church of Pittsburgh," and changing their mode of electing Trustees, etc., and the same appearing to the Court to be lawful and beneficial and not in conflict with the statute in such case made and provided, or with the Constitution of the State of Pennsylvania, the same will be decreed accordingly on or after the 26th day of August next, if no sufficient reason be shown to the contrary.

B. F. KENNEDY, Prothonotary. July 29, 1876.

BOTTLED ALE AND P

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield St.

JOSIAH KING....M. P. REED....GEO. W. REED.

KING, REED & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

Official Paper of Allegheny County.

TERMS FOR 1876.

DAILY GAZETTE.

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Persons desiring to subscribe for the GAZETTE—Daily or Weekly—will, upon application, be supplied with specimen copies, free of charge.

KING, REED & CO.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1876.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES,

OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

WILLIAM A. WHEELER,

OF NEW YORK.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 35⅜f.

BONDS at Frankfort, new 5s, 102⅜.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 111⅛.

IT is believed by Republicans that they can carry West Virginia in the coming election.

IT is rumored that Sultan MURAD, of Turkey, has signed his abdication. Softening of the brain is assigned as the cause.

BLUFORD WILSON'S testimony as furnished yesterday reflects severely, and as we think viciously and unjustly on the President, in that he is by inference charged with immorality. It will not be surprising if the President strikes back.

IT now seems quite probable that WM. M. EVARTS will be selected as the Republican candidate for the State of New York. GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS positively refuses to stand as a candidate, and strongly favors EVARTS. If nominated, it is generally believed he will be elected.

IT seems that the admission of GOODE last week by the House, was made dependent on a bargain that he should not interfere with the hard money men on the committee to which he was assigned. In compliance with his contract he was absent from the committee when the monetary question was up.

WHILE TILDEN and HENDRICKS did not issue their letters of acceptance on Sunday evening, as promised, it is said that they have agreed on the terms of the two letters, and that HENDRICKS' is actually written. He has come over to the hard-money sentiments of TILDEN, in part, and in various ways seeks to reconcile himself decently to his position, as tail of the ticket.

DESPITE the assurances of the safety of CROOK'S command, there is very evident uneasiness in military circles on his account. It is undoubted that large numbers of Indians are swarming around him, ready to take advantage of any laxity of discipline on his part. If they should think themselves strong enough, they would undoubtedly attack him before he is reinforced. It is evident that serious trouble will be experienced in overcoming the Indian forces.

SOME amusement has been inspired at the East by the course of the Democrats in putting forward HORACE GREELEY'S son-in-law to address a Democratic Tammany meeting. He was introduced as the son-in-law of GREELEY,—a bit of sarcasm we hardly thought possible before a Democratic audience. It is said there was absolutely no merit in the young man's speech, and that his value as a speaker turned entirely on the fact that he married GREELEY'S daughter. The attempt to throw the mantle of GREELEY'S genius over a son-in-law is a stretch of the theory of inheriting ability that is altogether admirable.

IN the matter of seating GOODE, as against PLATT, in the House last week, despite the fact that the majority report was for PLATT, the New York *Tribune* says: "Seven Democratic votes in the House of Representatives yesterday might have seated Mr. PLATT, the rightfully elected member, and saved the Democratic party from a blunder which they will not soon be allowed to forget. The seven votes were there and were in accord with the two Democratic members of the Committee, who had the candor to confess that the Republican was entitled to the seat, but they were not cast for motives of political prudence. What the Democratic party needs just now, pretty much everywhere, is the courage of honest convictions. Their action of yesterday was the highth of partisan dishonesty, and therefore of party folly." The idea of reform from a source, intensely and dishonestly partisan at all times, is among the things ridiculous.

IT is usual, about this time of the year for the price of sugar to be advanced; but, it is said, other and more general causes than a mere temporary demand, conspire to make it advance permanently. The decrease in exportations of the article from Havana and Matanzas has been considerable during the first six months of the current year, compared with the amounts exported during the corresponding periods of the past three years. The imports of all kinds into Boston since January 1 are about one-third less than they were during the same period in 1875, while the stock in first hands is only a little more than half as much as it was during the same period last year. The statistical position of sugar July 1 represents that in the four ports of Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, the stock in hogsheads, boxes, kegs, baskets, together with melado, was 93,210 tons, against 195,780 in 1875, and 175,000 in 1874. Of this quantity New York holds 60,000 tons, Boston 24,000 tons, and the balance is divided between Philadelphia and Baltimore. The market for sugar is hardening every day, and with little prospect of any increase in the exportations from the West Indies, prices may advance in a marked degree as the season advances.

THE President, while he signs the civil service bill, sends a special message to Congress, pointing out the imperfections of the bill and the unwisdom of many points involved in it. Says Washington correspondence, the appropriations made in the bill are inadequate, in that they are not appropriate according to existing laws, and fail to provide for some branches of service at all. The bill is inadequate in that it seriously cripples several branches of service, notably the Signal Service Corps. Attention is called to the fact that no appropriation is made for the District of Columbia, which is a great injustice to its citizens, who have no government of their own, but are dependent upon Congress. Comment is made as to the action of Congress in failing to provide for the payment of judgments against the Government allowed by the Supreme Court and Court of Claims, amounting to about two millions of dollars. Special attention is directed to this omission in the bill, and the President dwells upon the fact that the tribunals which allowed these claims were established by Congress, one of them for the special purpose that the claimants after having been to great expense to get judgment against the Government are now met with a refusal of Congress to pay them." Had not the time been so late, the President would not have signed the bill.

THE TURKISH REPULSE.

The victory, by which the Montenegrins and Servians relieved themselves from what was termed a "critical situation," is the most important that has taken place since the war between Servia and Turkey began. It was a complete rout for the Turkish army, and was attended by the capture of their principal General, OSMAN PACHA. It relieved the Montenegrins from immediate danger, and put the Turkish forces in a situation that is extremely critical. There is no indication that the victory was vigorously followed up, and hence some of its advantages may be lost. In its influence on the *morale* of the contending forces, the victory cannot be overestimated. It will serve to depress the Turks, and to stimulate the provincials. Hitherto it has been represented that the Turks were meeting with all the success that had been achieved, and that the others were being steadily pressed back from Turkish territory into their own. It has been further given out that the spirit of the Servians was broken, and that so soon as the Turks should cross their frontier no quarter should be given the Christian population. The Montenegrins were included in the same violent threats,—the full meaning of which was illustrated by the outrages perpetrated in Bosnia. Hence, the turn in the tide of events will operate favorably to the prescribed principals, and may fully release them, yet, from Turkish control.

The outside manipulations are becoming more positive. Austria, unable to remain entirely quiet, has announced its purpose to annex Bosnia. This would prove an actual blessing to the people of the province, as they have been fearfully abused by the Turks quite recently. No doubt Austria is necessitated to this cause by the Sclavic element in her population. Russia is also intensely agitated on the drift of the war, and would gladly take a part in it were it not for the adverse feeling in Europe, and the rebellion among some of her soldiery in the Caucasus. It is not likely that a general war in Europe will result from existing complications, yet it is very possible. Bad blood exists, and the sound of war may fever the passions of the coolest, and precipitate a struggle of large proportions. Should it come, we have only to hope that the Christian element in Europe will adhere to its friends, and that Mohammedanism may be swept from Europe, and driven far into Asia. We do not doubt that the material well-being of the masses will be subserved by the change. We fear the numbers of the Turkish forces will be too great for the armies of the struggling principalities, and that despite their temporary success ultimate failure will befal them.

REMEDY FOR DISCRIMINATIONS.

WE are pleased to notice that several of our cotemporaries have followed the lead of the GAZETTE, and in place of resting their hopes of relief from discriminations on the tardiness and uncertainty of Congress, are beginning to look at the subject practically, and ask what direct methods of relief are available? It begins to be realized that to maintain a newspaper agitation will not, in itself, amount to anything. Some definite and positive action must be taken by those interested or else the mere discussion of the subject will be of no moment. It has attracted attention that those presumably interested in these freight discriminations have been modestly quiet, day by day, and year after year. When applied to, they give expression to facts of experience, and the papers publish what they say, and that is the end of the matter. Let us notice, in this connection, a few significant facts derived from other cities, but which bear on this point.

The Baltimore papers have recently been triumphant over the success the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad had shown in capturing a portion of the Pacific trade and bringing it to Baltimore for transhipment to Europe. It had also gained control of a considerable portion of the coffee trade, and has made a bold stroke for the oil business. Why? Because Baltimore owns a large interest in the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and the interests of that city are accordingly bound to be respected. The New York Central Railroad has placed its stock, to a large extent, in New York. Its President, who is a large stockholder, resides in that city. Recently, that road withdrew from the railroad combinations, and concentrated its efforts on bringing freight to that city. This move has been successful, and will be continued, to the advantage of New York. Why? Because a large proportion of the stock of that road is owned in New York. Chicago is differently situated. She has natural advantages in her location. Railroads seeking the West and Northwest must pass through that city. She has, too water communication. Hence she has competing railway lines, and the advantages of water transportation. The law, of competition, therefore, operates in her favor. Thus Philadelphia is benefited. She holds a large direct interest in the Pennsylvania Railroad, aside from the stock held by her citizens and business men. Hence Philadelphia receives the aid of the Pennsylvania Railroad, so far as it is in its power to bestow it.

We mention these facts suggestively. They serve to show that there are precisely two influences which control the policy of railroads—competition and interest. This question of interest takes two forms: 1. Where a large amount of stock is held, that of conciliation. 2. Where there is not a large amount of stock and no competition, it leads to the extortion, for freights, of all that the community will bear, is a selfish and oppressive interest. We think these statements cannot be controverted. What, then, is the lesson? Simply, that if we would break down the freight discriminations that are practiced, and do not wish to carry the question into the courts, we must either establish competition, or else secure an amount of the stock of existing lines that will give a voice in their management. Pittsburgh has done neither. The city of Philadelphia did own, and possibly does still, a large block of the stock of the Pennsylvania railroad. Her citizens own more. That stock pays eight per cent. per annum, in quarterly dividends of two per cent. each. If we remember correctly, 80,000 shares of stock of the Pennsylvania railroad were voted at the last election. These represented $4,000,000. Now why should not Pittsburgh be interested in the stock of that road, to an extent that will make it a power. Were our manufacturers and merchants to hold a considerable number of shares of this stock it can be used as collateral for loans, and yield a good percentage. This would give them a voice in the management, and would compel attention to their wishes.

If this is not preferred, there is another course feasible. We refer to the establishment of competing lines,—of which two are projected and ready to receive subscriptions to their capital stock. It has been contemptuously alleged that there is no enterprise in Pittsburgh, and that our manufacturers and merchants will suffer themselves to be ground into the dust, before venturing any of their surplus means in competing enterprises. If some one else will build them railroads, and give them the benefit, they will usually consent to receive all the advantages that others' capital will afford them. But when it comes to helping themselves, it is quite another matter. This freight discrimination controversy indicates this. Our people have the Courts, the development of competing railroads, and the purchase of the stock of existing lines as measures of relief. In place of adopting these, or any one of them, we have had a long continued newspaper howl, and a plaintive appeal to Congress. The whole proceeding has been childish, trifling, and disgusting. Where is the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce? Why is it not giving its strength to this issue? Why does it not lift the question above the personal and abusive phase into which it has been carried by one or two papers, and if we have the discriminations that seem to be conceded, do something for the relief of the city. There is an old bluff phrase, used among betting men, that will apply in this case,—"put up or shut up."

Vegetable Growth—Politics.

PERRY, KANSAS, July 28, 1876.
Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

We have had plenty of rain this year, but not too much, and altogether the season has been a very fine one. The heat has not been extreme. The wheat and rye crops were the largest by far that has ever been gathered in Kansas. Of that I have spoken in former letters. Corn never was better, and the yield promises to be very abundant. The same is true of potatoes and all the minor crops, and also of hay both of natural and cultivated grasses.

But the growth of trees has been the most surprising of any, both forests and orchards. From the first opening of the leaves until the first of July this growth was wonderfully rapid and large. Then for a little while it seemed to rest; but about the middle of July most trees took a new start, and the forests are now covered with a fresh crop of newly opened, light colored leaves, especially oaks, elms and maples. On maple trees growing around this house there are hundreds of shoots of this year's growth from two to four feet long. A few days ago I measured a young shoot on an Osage orange tree at our garden gate which was six feet and a half long, and it was only a little longer than scores of others on the same tree. The Osage orange—generally planted thick for hedges—is among our most beautiful trees when allowed to stand alone. This year the leaves on these long shoots are three or four times the ordinary size. They are always dark and glossy, and in shape resemble those of the ordinary orange tree.

Notwithstanding this rank growth of everything vegetable the health of the country is very good. Taking everything together, I never saw Kansas so inviting as it is now. The only thing we lack is a live Democratic party. We have what is called a "Reform" party, but it has little or no coherence. This is a want, for a strong and vigorous opposition is wholesome. The Republican electoral ticket (five names) will, it is thought, have 30,000 majority. We elect a Governor this fall, and some half dozen aspirants—some of them very good men—are working for the nomination. Two years ago our people blundered into one Democratic Congressman, Mr. Goodwin. There will be none this year. J. C.

A TERRIFIC CONFLICT.

Old Si's Battle With Hoppergrasses.

Old Si came rushing into town yesterday morning as fast as his limping gait would allow.

"Hello, Uncle Si, I haszen't seed yer in town sence Chuseday!" said Pete.

"And yer won't see me hyar agin tell next Chuseday nudder, 'cepting dar's a flood or a fire out dar on my place 'twixt dis and den!"

"How cum dat?"

"Kase I's got two acres ob de liveliest bizness out dar sence de war!"

"Tell me all 'bout it, ole man."

"Ef yer jess wants ter see sights, nigger, jess cum out dar an' see dem grass'oppers! Good fathers, dere's millions ob dem! An' yer nebber seed sech forrigin an' instruckshun ob truck in de feelds sence de days when the Lingum army cum 'long lyar!"

"Is dat so?" wondered the interested Pete.

"Yas, sah; dey mu' hab migrated hyar from a p'o neighborhood, too, fur dey's de mos' hungray hoppergrasses dat you eber did see. Dey jess lights down on your place like a nigger onto a watermillion, an' de nex' ting yer knows dern ain't nuffin dere but a passel o' stubs and nubbin cobs."

"Jess lissen at dat, will yer!" exclaimed Pete to another gaping darkey.

"Dey come onto my place yistiday mo'nin' jess az I waz gittin' de cow up for de milkin'. I waz down dere in de rode and I see the revance gyard ob de long legs scamps sittin' on de fence inspekin' 'round onto a patch. Den I climes ober into de feeld, an' I cut me down a purty stout bresh, an' I lay down my ole straw hat an' let inter 'em wid de bresh. De fust lick I hit 'em dey jess hop up like dey wuz skeered, but bless de good Marster, dey only jump ober my ole head inter de feeld. Dat made me mad, an' I let inter 'em stronger dan eber. An' what yer tink, nigger? When I turn 'round ter see what dey all gwine, I seed de whole army cumm'in' in troo' de fence, climin' up de co'n stalks and chompin' away jess fitten to kill, an' 'fore de angels! dey'd done clawed up dat ole hat ob mine tell dere wazn't nuff ob it ter show what kind ob straw dat it had bin made ou er.

"Oom-hooh! ain't they bad?"

"Dey's reg'lar awginized, wid ole redcoat gimruls at de hed ob de army, an' kernels wid yaller stripes down dey legs, and captings wid colors all slash up an' down de body an' de good Marster only knows how many ob de privits dere is—dey jess dar by de acre!"

"What you gwine ter do 'bout it?"

"I'm gwine up hyar ter get sum Paris greens ter put on dem, and ef dat don't kyore dem ob forrigin, yer needn't speckt me at church Sunday kase dere's heaps of tings dat a 'ligious nigger kin stand widout backslidin', but these furrin grass'oppers ain't 'mongst 'em."

FACTS ABOUT THE PANIC.

Its Real Cause and Its Cure.

The simple fact is that the American panics, like all other panics, was the result of a reckless expansion of credits, incidental to which was an exaggeration of prices, over-confidence, unprofitable investments, too rapid growth, premature development, and speculation of all kinds. We had lived too fast on borrowed means. We had discounted the future without preparing to meet our paper. We had strained confidence to the very utmost, and then the collapse came. In all this, our experience is not essentially different from that of others that have suffered financial distress, and the penalty we are paying is only the greater where our folly has been the more unrestrained. The recovery must necessarily be a slow process. It will not come until those too heavily in debt shall have settled with their creditors. It is a process of general liquidation, and when the balances shall have been adjusted by payment or compromise, there will be a fresh start; confidence will be gradually restored; prices will slowly advance; speculation will be more carefully resumed, and at last we may again slip into the old system of an expansion of credits, which will again be followed by another panic and adjustment. Pending this general settlement neither the cry of "bread or blood," nor the absurd demand for more currency, will hurry up matters. There is more idle currency in the country now than at any previous time in our history, and the rates of interest are lower than they ever were before in the country. To the extent that the banks have retired their circulating notes they have increased the volume of loanable funds; for, instead of $90 which they had to loan on every $120 invested in $100 of bonds deposited with the Government, they have sold the bonds and now have the full $120, or 25 per cent. more, to loan to the people. The trouble is, the people do not want to borrow, notwithstanding the low rate of interest, nor to invest, notwithstanding the low prices that rule. Why should a manufacturer borrow or invest for the increase of his business, or the starting of a new business, when he cannot sell his goods? Why should a builder borrow to erect houses when he cannot rent them? Why should a merchant borrow to increase a stock that he cannot dispose of? And finally, when there is so much unemployed money in the country which the people will not use, why should there be more currency issued, and what good would it do unless to destroy the value of that already outstanding? All we can do is to wait till things settle down to the "hard-pan," and assist the settlement as much as possible.—*Chicago Tribune.*

ROCHESTER *Democrat:* Mrs. Sheridan furnished Philip with so much cold chicken that he won't starve till he gets there, and likewise tied a massive comforter about his neck to prevent his catching cold. There is nothing like affection if you don't suffocate.

BOSTON *Transcript:* When a boy comes home with a pint of blackberries after a half-day's absence, you cannot but sympathize in his poor luck, especially when you see that his lips and tongue are black as night, from mortification or something.

UNDER THE BRINY WAVES.

Some Notable Lives Lost in the Deep, Blue Sea.

A correspondent, commenting upon the loss of Commodore Garner, gives some interesting facts concerning notable losses at sea, and of the fear which some great men have had of the deep. He says:

Among those who have perished by naval disasters or storms at sea, in addition to Shelly, may be mentioned Professor Porter, formerly of Yale College, who was lost in the wreck of the Albion on the English coast. He was betrothed to Catharine Beecher, oldest child of Lyman Beecher, and his death was so terrible a blow that she has remained unmarried, through life. Miss Beecher is now seventy-three and is the only one of the family that has avoided wedlock. Another victim, of much talent, was Margaret Fuller, who, in the early days of the *Tribune*, was one of the most valued contributors. She was from Boston, and had enjoyed the finished culture of its society, and was, indeed, the best thinker of her sex at that time in America. She went on a foreign tour, and married an Italian nobleman, thus making Italy her home. Returning on a visit to this country, the vessel was wrecked on Fookaway beach, and all that was rescued of this gifted woman was her corpse.

Among the passengers in the steamer President, whose fate is still a mystery, was the gifted comedian Tyrone Power, who, in his day had no equal. Afterward Elliot Warburton, then a popular tourist, perished in the Amazon. He had published some interesting books of travel, and fell a victim to his love of adventure Some writers have a peculiar dislike to naval life. Neither Shakespeare or Pope were out of England, and, indeed, they never traveled as far as Italy, which then was called the grand tour. Speaking of the victim of the sea, it may be noticed that Milton's Lycidas is the first monody on any one of this class, and its elegiac beauty must always give it a prominent place in the poetry of shipwreck.

Goldsmith was one of the best traveled men of his day. Johnson, on the other hand, clung to London, and it is surprising that he got to the Hebrides. It was a favorite saying of his that "he preferred a prison to a ship, as it would give more room and better company." When we view the great extent of travel accomplished by some men of our own day, we may be surprised that so distinguished a genius as Walter Scott never but once made a voyage, and that was solely to restore his health, in which purpose it failed. He was then sinking to senility, and never recovered. Some years previously he had made a trip to Paris, and that may be called the extent of his foreign travel. But twice previously, during his whole life, did he get as far from home as London.

JENNY LIND AT NIAGARA.

The Story of the Captain.

Eli Perkins, in his last letter, tells this story: "Thirty years ago," said the Captain, "in those good old times when the Shugets and Duncans used to make six thousand bales of cotton, when the boys used to fight duels and play poker in the gentlemen's cabin with a nigger for the ante—in those good old times I brought Jenny Lind up the river from Natchez. Barnum was in all his glory. He had Jenny in the ladies' cabin, and in the gentlemen's cabin he had a faro bank and—"

"What's that! Barnum, the temperance lecturer, running a faro bank!" I exclaimed.

"Yes, Barnum—P. T. Barnum, and you can say I say so, dealt the cards himself. He ran the bank just as John Morrissey runs his bank in Saratoga, only John hires a man to deal."

"And Jenny Lind?"

"Well, I brought her up to Cairo—the sweetest, loviest woman God ever made. She sang 'Home, Sweet Home,' in the cabin for the ladies, though Barnum told her not to. We got to be great friends; and when she came to Niagara in the summer she reported directly to me, and I took her out to see the sight."

"You mean the Falls, Captain?"

"Yes, I took her to see 'em. And, oh, what a soul she had! When she saw the rapids above the falls, the timid woman trembled, put her hand to her brow, and said: 'I thank God for this!'"

"As we passed on to Goat Island," continued the Captain, "the people followed in crowds, and Jenny said:

"'What are they looking at, Captain?'

"'Looking at you, Miss Lind,' said I.

"You are one of God's wonders, too.'

"'It is a shame,' she said, 'for all these crowds to be looking at poor me when the great Creator is all around them.'"

"When we got across the Island and stood on the point where Terrapin Tower used to overlook the Horseshoe Fall and the boiling caldron beneath, Jenny was transfixed with amazement. I had her arm in mine, but I felt it gradually slide away from me. All at once she dropped on her knees. She prayed the Lord, if there was an unbeliever in the world, to let his eyes look on the Creator's work before her—'let him come and see the power and majesty of the Almighty's work!'

"I tell you," said the Captain, wiping his bronzed forehead with a blue bandanna, "this Swede girl had the biggest soul in her of any woman I've ever pointed out the Horseshoe Falls to—d—n my eyes if she hadn't. To sum it, I continued the Captain, 'didn't she go and marry that Goldsmith just because his father educated her, and she wanted to show her gratitude? And did I get a letter after she'd been married to the Jew a year, saying, 'I respect him, and I think I love him,' which always means that a woman don't love a man, but feels it her duty not to say so?'

And so the Captain talked on.

"DRINKING RED CREAM."

A Nice Draught as a Morning Appetizer.

The habit of drinking blood is becoming so general among the better classes that it is proper to warn our readers of the fact that a man who drinks more than three beer-glassfuls of blood at a time, will probably go blind. This interesting fact has just been brought to light by the experience of a "short, well-built, pallid-looking man who spoke German with a French accent," and who recently drank three such draughts of blood with this result at the fashionable slaughter-house of the brothers Lowenstein, on John street, near Livingston, in Cincinnati. The Cincinnati *Commercial* tells us that blood-drinking goes on at this popular resort like soda-water drinking. Says the *Commercial:*

"Between the hours of two and four o'clock almost any afternoon, the curious visitor may observe many handsomely dressed ladies and others enter the cleanly, well-kept establishment in question, and waiting, glass in hand, for a draught of crimson elixir yet warm from the throat of some healthy bullock. Just as soon as the neck of the animal is severed by one rapid slash of the 'Schochet's' long blade, glass after glass is held to the spouting veins and quickly handed to the invalids, who quaff the red cream with evident signs of pleasure, and depart their several ways. Ladies are always certain of courteous treatment at the slaughter-house, which in a great measure accounts for the absence of timidity noticeable among the woman blood-drinkers."

"Red cream" is fine, is it not? But one may drink too much of it, as the "short, well built pallid-looking man" learned to his cost. He went quite blind shortly after drinking his three beer-glassfuls, and though he has since recovered his sight, he regards half a pint as the only proper quantity of "red cream" to be taken at one time. We quite agree with him.

He Gave Him the Goose!

A young man, says the Atlanta *Constitution*, born of poor but honest parents, went to see his sweetheart on Thursday night. Her youngest brother, during the "primping interval," entertained the beau as follows:

"Sis says she's goin' ter shake you, she is."

"Ah!" exclaimed the astonished young man.

"Yes, she is; she's got you down on the slate for a gran' bounce, she has!"

"Why, how—?"

"Well, now, ther ain't no use for you to chaw dictionary 'bout it neither, 'cause ther ain't no discount on sis—she's a he cat just when she starts?"

"My goodness grac—!"

"She sez she goes out with you an' tromps 'round jess as lonesome as some ole married cow, an' when yer treats it ain't ter nuthin but cheap ole sody water at er nickle a quart!"

The young man sighed and reached for a fan.

"She sez she wants a feller that's got sum stile about him an' kin set up a square meal ter his gal when he takes her a gallavantin', she does!",

The young man rummaged for his handkerchief.

"I tell yer wot it is, boss, my Sis ain't no slouch, an' when she gits a crank in her hed, dad sez she grinds it wuss nor our ole ricketty coffee mill. She's goin' fer yor, an' she'll tell all the other gals ter shoot the miser, an' yer jess bet they'll do it, 'cause they can't go back on Sis—not much!"

The young man was climbing down the front steps.

Just then Sis entered, and Johnnie explained how he had "giv' the ole dug-out a big wabble."

But Johnnie's opinion, since his "daddy" let go of him, is that, if he had been Sitting Bull during the performance, he would now be sore in a different locality.

LISZT AT A MATINEE.

An Enthusiastic Woman's Description of the Great Composer's Manners.

A lady correspondent tells of a matinee given by a young American composer, who invited Liszt and others of the musical circle of Weimar. She says:

The afternoon was rainy, and the ladies of the class did not venture out. Pinner and one or two others dropped in, and I began to fear that our friend would not have an audience. But, a little after 5 the door suddenly opened, and in its frame appeared Liszt's striking presence, with a dozen or more young men behind him. I was completely "taken down." But there is never any telling what Liszt will do. He is said to rise at 5 or 6 in the morning, and to work until 11 or 12, after which it does not make much difference to him how he spends the rest of the day. Probably he would as soon *flaner* in one place as another. At any rate, there he was, and in such an angelic mood, too, that he looked like a saint, all ready to be translated. (It must be confessed that he either looks that way or like something exactly the opposite.) He took Mr. Pratt's notes in his hand, and immediately made himself comfortable, with sympathetic Pinner on one side of him and another congenial spirit on the other. He was always looking around for Pinner, by the way. "Where is Pinner?" he would say; and, in fact, if people wonder why Liszt has been so loved and adored, it is partly because few are so dependent upon human sympathy as he. As my friend says, "he is putting out his tendrils all the time," and I have observed that this infantine need of response, which some natures have, calls it universally out.

Mr. Pratt had asked me to sit near him, so that he could have the support of feeling as if he were playing to some special person, and I accordingly took my place facing him at the left hand, or bass of the piano, all the rest of the company being on the other side. At the end of every piece, Liszt would come and place the notes on the instrument, sit down to it, and question this, that or the other, or suggest here or there an alteration. It was pretty to see them together, and made me think of nothing so much as of a great, grave, shaggy lion, and an audacious but apprehensive little hare. The young composer went persistently through his whole programme, but after every piece would receive Liszt's criticisms with the most genial acquiescence in his own mistakes and failures. This made Liszt very gentle, and it was truly exquisite to see him put his hands on some chord in a piece, and by one of his subtle modulations transform the whole phrase. He teaches just as some master of literature might discourse on poetry, and illustrates any point in hand by snatches from this composer and that, throughout the whole range of music.

When Mr. Pratt was about two-thirds through his programme he had lights brought in, as the rain made it very dark, and also some wine. Then Mr. Gurickx had the brilliant thought to offer the "Master" a cigar, and in five minutes all the men in the room were smoking and happy." I confess that I was happier with them, and I admire the good sense of the German women in making friends with the tobacco smoke, for why should we *gener* the other sex in so innocent an indulgence? Certainly it seemed very friendly to me, that afternoon, as I sat at the bass of the piano, facing the performer, and that performer Liszt, cigar in mouth, talking in German or French, while his hands wandered over the keys, even though only in snatches.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, August 1, 1876.

We are still compelled to record an inactive borrowing market, and a considerable accumulation of funds at the banks. The prospective starting up of new mills, and the continued activity of others, leads to the belief that we will have a more active fall, and probably a more vigorous winter than for a time past.

We were in error in stating that Messrs. Moorhead, Dunlap and Bradley bought Zug's mill. They bid within one thousand dollars of the successful party, consisting of Messrs. Keating, Jack, Zug, McIntosh and Flemphill. The mill will soon be running.

No new features in the loan or real estate markets.

—Our merchants are not lacking in enterprise nor commercial spirit. Discouraging as is the state of the times, there is still no want of commendable effort to extend our trade relations with the rest of the world. The Southwest to-day is trying what it can do to increase its business with the Brazils, and manufacturers and shippers in this part of the country, we have reason to know, are improving whatever opportunities there may in their way to cultivate closer commercial relations with the other Spanish-speaking countries. But after all, with so many stumbling blocks in the way, in their shape of raw tariff legislation, as well as our barnacle consular system, it is up-hill work. The wonder, indeed, is that all things considered, we are doing as well as we are. Unquestionably we can do better if a public opinion can be worked up among the merchants powerful enough to compel Congress at an early day to redirect its attention to the importance of turning over a new leaf in our business relations with these neighbors of ours. Certain it is, that body of itself will do nothing—it rarely is disposed to do do anything—unless the merchants themselves apply the goad.

—We enter to-morrow upon the last of the summer months, and with the season sufficiently advanced to look for the usual pressure of the fall trade. Towards the middle of August these will doubtless increase for the present, the utmost that can be said is, that while a moderate activity prevails in a few of the leading trades to fill orders, chiefly from the West and Southwest, the most of them are still under the influence of midsummer inertia; but of course this will soon pass away. The outlook has many features of encouragement, especially as regards the increasing ability of the farmers, with their abundant harvests, to become consumers; and though the same, unfortunately, cannot be said of the manufacturing and industrial classes, yet the certainty that we are to have cheap bread and cheap clothing the coming winter are considerations which must inevitably tend to place even them in a better position.—*Journal of Commerce, July 31.*

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

The following transfers of real estate have been placed on file in the Recorder's office since our last report:

Thos. Mawhinney to W. J. Flinn, December 31, 1875; lot on Chestnut street Sixth ward, city.....$1

R. H. Fife, Sheriff, to Adam Weise, in trust, July 15, 1876; interest of John Gangwisch, to lot on Wilkinsburg street, Sixteenth ward, city.....$200

Samuel Lewis, et ux. to Chas. Lockhart, May 18, 1876; six lots in Seely's plan, Nineteenth ward, city.....$1,000

James Mackey and heirs to Alex. Mackey, July 28, 1876; lot on Fairview avenue, Chartiers township.....$1

Anton Markle et ux. to Paul Heller, July 28, 1876; lot on Manhattan street, Fifth ward, Allegheny.....$700

James A. Abraham et ux. to S. P. and J. N. Large, July 28, 1876; lot on Chestnut street, Elizabeth borough.....$1,850

B. Herbst to Joanna el. Goettman, May 1, 1876; lot on Center street, Third ward, Allegheny.....$700

H. Wicht et ux. to H. Hagmaier, November 2, 1874; lot on Chestnut street, Fourth ward, Allegheny.....$6,000

D. Hill to H. Hagmaier, March 1, 1876; lot on Penn street, Twelfth ward, city.....$4,000

J. L. Higham to Thomas Carter, June 8, 1876; lot on Kirkpatrick street, Thirty-second ward, city.....$

R. H. Fife, Sheriff, to M. Honball, July 26, 1876; interest of James Shaffer to lot on Preble avenue, Sixth ward, Allegheny.....$1,620

Robinson Bros., Brokers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	111¾	5-20's 1868-coupons	112¾
U. S. 6's 1881	119¾	" 1867	112¾
" 1868	119¾	Currency 6's	122½
" 1865 new	117¾	New 5 per cents	111¾
5-20's 1867	113⅝	10-40's coupon	111⅝
RAILWAYS.			
N. Y. Central	106	Ohio & Mississippi	12¾
Erie	13⅜	Union Pacific	94
L. S.	92	Toledo & Wabash	22
C. C. & I. C.	3¾	Harlem	137
St. Paul	36¾	Adams Express	93
Do. Pref.	67⅜	American Express	59¼
Michigan Southern	84¾	U. S. Express	74
Do. Central	81⅝	W. Fargo & Co.	82
Northwestern Com.	39¾	Quicksilver	13
Do. Pref.	63¾	Mariposa	7¼
Rock Island	108	Hannibal & St. Jo.	11
Cleve. & Pitts.	94¾	Panama	133
Pacific Mail	23¾	Iron Mountain	18
Western Union Tel.	69¾		

Robinson Bros. furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board.

P. R. R. (S)	52¼	Cen. Trans. (S)	48
Reading (S)	41⅝	Empire Sx. (B)	10
U. Cos. of N. J. (B)	139	N. Y. L. R. & W. (S)	101
Oil Creek (B)	9	P. C. & St. L. 7's (S)	87⅜
Lehigh Valley (A)	57	N. Central bonds (A)	—

NEW YORK, July 31, 1876.

Money closed easy at 1½@2; prime mercantile paper 3 1-2@4. The customs receipts were $413,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $171,000. The clearings were $20,000,000. Sterling was dull at 488@489 1-2. Gold opened at 112 1-8, advanced to 112 1-4, and about two o'clock fell off to 111 7-8, on a dispatch from Washington that the Banking and Currency Committee would probably not reach any conclusion this session on the repeal of the redemption clause of the act of 1875, and the Inland silver bill. The carrying rate was 1 per cent., and borrowing 1 to flat. Governments were steady. Railroad bonds were firm. State securities were dull. Stocks were dull and irregular. The fluctuations were confined to narrow limits; there is no particular feature to mention. The transactions aggregated 98,000 shares, of which 6,000 were Western Union, 3,000 Rock Island, 20,000 St. Pauls, 37,000 Lake Shore, 17,000 Michigan Central, 7,000 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 3,000 New Jersey Central.

Governments.—United States Coupons 1881, 120¾; 5-20s '65, 115¾; do. new, 117¾; do. '67, 119¾; do. '68, 121¾; new 5s, 118¾; 10-40s, 118¾; do. coupons, 118¾; currency 6s, 125¾.

State Bonds.—Tennessees old, 44¾; do. new, 44¾; Virginia new, 27; do. old, 28; Missouri 6s, 105¼.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph Company, 69½; Quicksilver, 13; do. preferred, 14; Pacific Mail, 23¾; Mariposa, 7¼; do. preferred, 7¾; Adams Express, 110½; Wells, Fargo & Company's Express, 83½; American Express, 59¼; United States Express, 74½; New York Central, 105¾; Erie, 13¾; do. preferred, 30½; Hudson River, 137½; do. preferred, 133; Michigan Central, 41¾; Panama, 33; Union Pacific, 59; Lake Shore, 53½; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 95; Illinois Central, 92½; Northwestern common, 39¾; do. preferred, 62½; C. C. C. I., 3¾; New Jersey Central, 63½; Rock Island, 108; St. Paul, 36¾; do. preferred, 68; Toledo & Wabash, 2; do. preferred, 3; Fort Wayne, 102½; Terre Haute, 106; do. preferred, 115½; Chicago & Alton, 100; do. preferred, 106; Ohio & Mississippi, 12¾; Delaware & Lackawanna, 96¾; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Co., 18; Missouri Pacific, 23; Atlantic & Pacific preferred, 24; Indiana Central, 2½; Burlington & Quincy, 117½; Hannibal & St. Joseph, 11; Central Pacific, 109½; Union Pacific, 104½; Union Pacific land grant, 104; Union Pacific Sinking Fund, 94¼.

PHILADELPHIA, July 31.—The excitement among stock brokers in consequence of the collapse of the Hestonville Passenger Railway stock on Saturday afternoon continues to-day without abatement. At a meeting of the Board this morning six firms of brokers announced their inability to meet the demands on them, and Hestonville stock, which on Saturday afternoon stood at 41, to-day stands at 27. There will be very heavy losses as the result of the collapse, but nothing definite can be known for two or three days.

LONDON, July 31.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day was $223,000. Consols 96⅛; 5-20s of '65, 106; do. of '67, 109½; 10-40s, 108½; new 5s, 106½; New York Central, 98; Erie, 12½; do. preferred, 29.

PARIS, July 31.—Rentes 106f 82½c.

FRANKFORT, July 31.—United States new 5s 102½.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS—WEEKLY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, July 31, 1876.

The situation in commercial circles remains substantially as it was at the date of our last weekly review; general business continues dull, as it always is during midsummer, but it is hoped that there will be a change for the better, and it is scarcely possible that the depression which has prevailed so long, will hold out much longer. In Flour and Grain there is nothing new to record; the demand continues light and prices are weak, but nominally unchanged. In Groceries, about the only important feature we have to notice is a firmer market for Sugar, and Coffee has stiffened up somewhat also. No change in the Hog products, but if anything, a weaker feeling is being developed. There is an increasing inquiry for Butter, and the market is firmer, but Eggs continue dull. Cheese quiet and unchanged.

APPLES—The receipts have been comparatively light during the past week, and with a reduced supply and a fair demand, prices are better; we now quote at $1@1,50 for common to fair and $2@2,50 for prime to choice. That the arrivals fell off was not in consequence of any scarcity, but because prices had got down so low, that they scarcely paid freight and commissions. Advices from all points report a full average crop.

ASHES—Common Soda (48 ℔ cent.) 2¼a3c; Refined do. (58 ℔ cent.) 3¾a4c; Pearls, 7¾c; Potash, 6½c; Flour Spar, 2; Arsenic, 5c; Black Lead, 4c.

ALE—There is no change to note in prices and trade is generally reported dull, like everything else, affected by the hard times. X ℔ bbl to the city and ℔ to country; XX $10; India $11, half bbls in proportion.

BROOMS—Manufacturers report trade as being extremely dull, and the supply largely in excess of present wants, but an improved demand before long is expected. We have no change to note in values. Quote "Union Factory" prices as follows:

No 1 Hurl	$1,75
No 2 Hurl	1,85
No 3 Hurl	2,00
No 4 Stalk braid	2,50
No 4 Hurl	2,75
No 3 Hurl Braid	3,00
No 3 Hurl	3,00
No 4 Hurl	3,25
No 3 carpet	3,50
No 4 carpet	3,75
No 5 carpet	4,00

BELTING—Following are the current rates for best belting:

Inch.	Per Foot	Inch.	Per Foot
1	℔ 06	5	℔ 54
1¼	12	5½	60
2	13	6	66
2½	24	7	75
3	30	8	90
3½	36	10	1 14
4	42	12	1 35
4½	48	14	1 62

Discount 15 to 30 per cent. as to quality and quantity.

BRUSHES—White Scrubbing, $10@11 ℔ gross Gray, $11@20; White Bristle, $22a36; Shoe, $12a 0; Horse (wood backs) $22a66; Horse (leather backs) $45a135; Extra white-wash, $36a75; Common do, $24 a66.

BEESWAX—Unchanged; 30a35c ℔ lb.

BERRIES—Blackberries have been in abundant supply all week, and prices are lower in consequence —selling at 80a75 ℔ bucket; Whortle-berries, 75a$1 ℔ bucket. Raspberries are about over for this year.

BUTTER—There was a very fair demand for prime stock, and as the supply was scarcely equal to it, the market is firmer, but prices as yet have not been advanced any, although the indications point in that direction. Prices usually rule higher during the latter part of the summer in consequence of an increased consumption and a diminished production, but as the pasture is unusually good an increased production is not improbable, and if so, prices may not rule as high as usual or expected. Prime to choice solid packed, 18a22c; do. roll, 20a 24c; Tidal Factory, &c; common to fair do packed, 12a15. Commission merchants report that the most of the Butter coming forward is roughly put up and not of first class quality, hence they are unable to obtain outside rates for it, and those who make consignments of this character need not expect to obtain top prices. There is no other article in the selection of which people are so tenacious, hence an inferior quality stands but little show.

BEANS—No demand, and in the absence of sales we omit prices.

BROOM CORN—Demand still continues only in a jobbing way. So much cutting in prices of the manufactured article that profits if any, are extremely light. The market is well supplied with medium grades, while long or hurl is wanted and scarce. Choice green of fine straw would find ready sale. Reports from the Ohio Broom Corn raising districts are not flattering; the severe and continued rains has already done much damage to growing crops, and in some places destroyed them entirely Some dealers say ¼ regular crop will be all that will be harvested in Ohio. We quote—Choice medium, 6¾a7; fair to good, 6a6¾; inferior, 5¾; Hurl nominally, 8¾a9.

CORDAGE AND ROPE—There is no improvement in the demand and not no change to make in prices, which we annex as before:

MANILLA ROPE.

½ inch diameter and upwards	14½ cts. per lb
⅜ and 5-16 in. diameter	15¾ "
¼ and 5-16 in. diameter	16¾ "
Tarred rope and lath yarn	"
Hay, stave and bundle twine	"

OIL WELL DRILLING CABLES.

Hawser laid	14½ cts. per lb
" Bolt Rope Yarns	15¾ "
Sand Pump Rope	14¾ "

SISAL ROPE.

½ inch diameter and upward	9¾ cts. per lb
⅜ " " "	10¾ "
¼ and 5-16 in. diameter	10¾ "

JUTE ROPE.

Allsizes	9 "

COOPERAGE—Barrel cooperage firm, but unchanged. Best Indiana matched staves, $35; do. alone, $30a35; do. Heading dry, $40; do. green, $33. West Virginia bucked staves, $25a25; do. rough, $20a22. Oil Barrels higher; countries, $1,50; city make, $1,30a1,40.

CANNED GOODS—There is no demand—not enough going to establish prices.

COAL AND COKE—Connellsville Coke is still quoted at $2,40a2,50 per ton delivered here, free on cars, and is dull. Coal is being delivered in a retail way at Take ℔ ton, nominally to the distance it has to be hauled as well as quality.

CEMENT, &c., &c.—Following are the jobbing rates: White Lime—Cleveland and Fremont, $1,40 ℔ bbl; Ohio, $1,80a1,85. Cement—Rosendale $3,5 ℔ bbl; Youghiogheny, $2,00a2,25; Louisville, $2,00a2,25; New Lisbon, $2,25a2,75; Portland, $6,50a7,50. Plaster—French's Selected, $4a4,25; New York, $3,50a3,75; Michigan, $3,50a3,75. Land Plaster, $3a3,50. White Sand, $1,00a1,75 ℔ bbl.

CHEESE—Of Fifty Pound Cheese there is a fair local trade, but with a supply fully equal to the demand there has been no improvement in prices; however, it begins to look as if hard pan had been reached, and as the hot weather will soon be over, holders will not be obliged to force their product as they were in the fore part of the summer. No. 1 brands of Ohio Factory, 8c to the trade, and 9c in a jobbing way.

DRIED FRUIT—There is little or nothing doing in either domestic or foreign dried fruits, and in the absence of sales prices are entirely nominal.

EGGS—The demand continues light, exceedingly so, and with the supply accumulating and holders anxious to realize, prices have declined late ℔ doz. since the date of our last review. Some dealers have reduced their stock by shipping east on consignment, and there is a possibility that the market may react before long in consequence; fresh receipts cannot be fairly quoted above 12a13 cents. Some dealers are holding for 14c, while others would willingly close out at 12, the buyer to take them just as they stand—no culling.

FEATHERS—Selling slowly. Choice worth 55a 60c, the latter price for small lots.

FISH—There is a fair trade but no change in prices, which we annex as follows:

kx No 1 Mess Mackerel	$24 00 ℔ bbl.
No 1 do	22 00 do
No 1 Shore do	20 00 do
Large No 3 Md do	12 00 do
No 3 Md do	10 00 do
No 2 Large do	14 00 do
Split Labrador Herring	8 00 do
Whitefish	5 75 ℔ bbl
Lake Herring	2 00 do
Large Georges Codfish	6½c ℔ lb
Medium do do	6 do
Halibut	12 50 do
No 1 Herring	40c ℔ box
Scaled do	50c do

FLOUR—The market has been quiet during the past week, and in a general way presents but little that is new or important. While there is a very general belief that lower prices are only a question of a little time, in sympathy with wheat, of which there is no longer room to doubt but there will be at least an average crop, there has been no quotable decline since the date of our last report. The latest and most reliable advices from Europe warrant the prediction that the export trade will be comparatively light during the next year, as the wheat crop there (as in this country) promises an average yield, and unless there should be a foreign war the probability is that Breadstuffs will rule much cheaper than for several years past. This being the situation, it is not strange that business is dull, and no improvement can be expected until there is some evidence that the market has settled down, as dealers, both large and small, will not in the meantime carry any more stock than they can possibly help. We repeat former quotations, in a jobbing way: Spring Wheat flours, $6a6,50; the outside figure for choice Minnesota red winters, $6,50a7; ambers, 7,25a7,50; patent process and fancy white wheat, $8,50a9,50. Rye Flour, 4,50a5.

GRAIN—The Grain market has been a little more active this last week, both here and in other parts of the country; the continued decline that has been for near a month has about come to a stand, and in most markets a slight advance has taken place in most kinds of grain. Wheat has been fluctuating in price in Chicago the last few days by reason of contradictory reports in regard to the condition of the Wheat now in store there; some reports had it that hundreds of thousands of bushels had heated, while others say there are but ten or twelve bins heated, which appears to be the correct statement according to the inspectors report; but the most interesting question is the coming crop. While the winter wheat is mostly saved and in good condition, and may be considered a fair average crop in most localities, the spring Wheat is not likely to be a half crop; Iowa and part of Illinois is very poor, while reports now come from Wisconsin and Minnesota that the hog and wet weather is causing very much damage there, as those two States have been supplying the markets of the world with the best grades of spring Wheat, the reports from that quarter will be looked for with a considerable anxiety, and will likely cause a good deal of sensitiveness in all our markets, particularly Chicago and Milwaukee. There has been more inquiry here for Wheat the last few days, particularly good qualities which are very scarce; the new wheat will not be suitable for grinding for some time except to mix with dry sound old; our millers and dealers talk about $1,10a1,15 for good new red Wheat; good sound old Wheat will sell at $1,30a1,35; medium $1,10a1,15; low grade 80a$1, as to quality and condition. Our market is bare of Corn and not much demand at this season of the year; we continue to quote Ear at 55a57c by the car load; Shelled, 55a57c from first hands; 60a61 delivered free from elevator. Oats—The supply equal to the demand; selling at 32a33c, according to quality and place of delivery. The new crop has not commenced coming forward yet; as there is likely to be a large yield of Oats in the district that supplies this market, buyers are extremely cautious about piling up even at the present low price. Rye is very dull; selling at 70c from first hands.

GROCERIES—Coffee—The sales from first hands in New York and Baltimore, on Thursday, comprising 28,018 bags Rio and 3,842 bags mild grades, stimulated the market somewhat for the moment, but since then there has been no activity. The market closed steady. Stocks large in the importing markets, and the demand from the south and west unprecedentedly light. Values will, it is believed, gradually decline as the new season advances, the prospect for a large crop being bright. Sugars are higher, and the refineries all oversold on manufactured goods. Raws are being first reduced in stock, with no prospect of large accessions from the Islands, and are selling out at an advance of ¼a¾—the highest point yet reached this summer. There may be some fluctuation between now and September, but the statistical position and the large fruit crop demand, would seem to justify the opinion that Sugars will rule very high in the next sixty days. The stock of raws in first hands was as follows:

	Hhds.	Bxs.	Bgs.	Mlnds.
July 27, '76	66,524	46,471	138,920	3,184
July 29, '75	160,907	46,762	160,635	15,028

Syrups and Molasses unchanged. Rice steady. Teas nominal and inactive. Spices unchanged.

RICE.

Carolina	6¼a7¾ ℔
Louisiana	6¼a6¾

SUGARS.

Cut Loaf	12¾a
Crushed	12¾a
Granulated	12¾a
Powdered	12¾a
Standard A	11¾a
Standard B	11¾a
Standard Extra C	11¼a
Ref. Yellow	9¼a10¾
N. O. new crop	8¼a 9¾

SYRUPS.

Choice	65 a70
Prime	60 a65
Fair	55 a60
Common	45 a50

MOLASSES.

N. O. Choice	65
Fair	60
Demara	50a5

TEAS.

Young Hyson	35a5 55
Gunpowder	35a5 90
Imperial	40a 75
Japan	40a55
Oolong	35a55
Souchong	35a75

COFFEES.

Fancy Rio	23 a
Prime Rio	21¾a22
Good Rio	20 a21
Old Gov Java	32
L Rio (℔ pkgs)	28
R Rio (loose)	25¾
Roasted Java	38

SUNDRIES.

Silver gloss Starch	5¾
Pearl Starch	4¾@ 5
Lamp Chimneys, No. 1 and 2	60 @ 85
Bi Carb Soda, in kegs	3¾ a 6
Bi Carb Soda, boxes	8
Concentrated Lye	$5 50
Pearl Barley, per ℔ bbl	5 50
Oat Meal, in bbls, A. & B	7 00
Oat Meal, in half bbls	4 00
" German Mills	4 25
Shot—drop	2 50
Shot—buck	2 75

HIDES—Few coming in, and dull sale at the following rates:

Green Salted Cows	6¾a 7
Green Salted Steers, Light	7¾a 8
Green Salted Steers, Heavy	8¾@ 9
Green Salted Calf	9 a11
Green Butcher Cows	5½
Green Butcher Steers, light	6
Green Butcher Steers, heavy	7
Green Dry Flint	9a 10

HEMP—$125a130 ℔ ton for Ky. Rough.

LUMBER—Following are the current rates from yard:

First Clear	$45 00
Second Clear	40 00
Select Common	22 00
Coarse Common	18 00
Sheathing	18 00
Hem. Joist and Scantling	14 00
Flooring, No 1 per M	30
" No 2	25 00
" No 3	22 00
Moulded Weatherboarding	28 00
Shelving	28 00
Shingles	4 50
Lath	3 00

LEATHER—General market rather quiet, and prices have declined for some descriptions. Rough Leather in fair demand for choice articles—common grades a drug in the market. Upper and Kip—no demand except for usual hand-to-mouth actual orders. Calf slow. Red Sole in good demand in small lots. We quote:

Oak Sole, country	0,30@ 0,34
Oak Sole, city	0,32@ 0,40
Red Sole, B. A. heav and mid	0,28@ 0,30
Red Sole, Oronoco	0,25@ 0,29
Red Sole, good Gp	0,26@ 0,28
Oak, Rough	0,23@ 0,27
Harness, city oak	0,30@ 0,35
Harness, country	0,30@ 0,32
Harness, No. 2 and common	0,28@ 0,30
Fair Skirting	0,30@ 0,40
Fair Bridle, ℔ doz	$4,00@$66,00
Belt Leather	0,32@ 0,43
Finished Calf	0,60@ 0,90
Finished Upper, ℔ foot	0,18@ 0,22
Finished Kips	0,50@ 0,90

HAY—The market is almost bare of hay, and there is plenty of new loose coming in from the adjoining country and prices are no better, ranging from $10a15 according to quality and condition. The indications are that prices will rule lower than for several years, as the crop is reported as having been unusually large, and moreover, good hay can be cut, can learn, it was very generally secured in good condition. That it has not been coming in freely until quite recently was owing to the people in the country being busily engaged in harvesting.

MILL FEED—The arrivals recently have been comparatively light, but the inquiry is chiefly for small lots and prices remain unchanged. Bran quoted on track at $11a12; Seconds and Shipstuffs, $13a 15; middlings and chopped feed, $18a20.

OILS—Favorite brands of lard oil steady. Miners oil firm but unchanged. Linseed is still at lower figures. Extra No. 1 (winter) 93a95c; No. 1, 78 asse; No. 2, 68a70c. White Miners oil, 58a60c; yellow, 73a75c. Linseed dull and drooping at 55c for raw and 60 for boiled. Carbon continues to advance, we now quote at 14¾a15c.

PEA-NUTS—Jobbing demand only. No large lots moving. We quote choice white 7c; red, 5a5¾.

POULTRY—Live Chickens selling, by the coop, at 5a6c ℔ pair for young, and 45a70c ℔ pair for old.

PROVISIONS—The market is dull. Sugar cured canvassed Hams, firm. Current make of lard nominal. Bulk Meats in active demand and held ¼ higher. Bacon firm at previous prices.

Hams—Ex S C ℔ lb — Mess Pork ℔ bbl...$20,75
Do. Canvassed 15 Short Cut do...20,75
Shoulders Ex S. C. — Lard, prime leaf, tes 12¼
Do. Canvassed 10¾ Lard, pure kettle rendered 13¼
B'fast Bacon S. C. — mer use—in tres 12¾
Do. Canvassed 13½ Do. ——¼ bbls. 13¾
Dried beef Ex S. C. — Do. ——½ bbls. 14¼
Do. Canvassed 15½ Do. 3 lb. caddies. 15
Beef Tongues S. C. Do. 5 lb do ... 14¾
Do. Canvassed Do. 10 lb pails ... 14¾
Bacon Shoulders 9¾ Do. 5 lb do ... 15
Short Rib Sides 12¼ Do. 10 lb do ... 14¾
Clear Sides 12¾ Ham Sausage —

RAGS—Steady at 3c ℔ lb for good country mixed.

TALLOW—Dull and inactive at 7¾a8c ℔ lb for country rendered, and 8¼a8½c for choice city rendered.

POTATOES—Have been in very light supply during the past week and prices are better in consequence; quotable at $2,25@2,50 ℔ bbl according to quality and condition. It is not likely, however, that these prices will be sustained any length of time.

WINDOW GLASS—Discounts are quoted at 40 & 10 ℔ cent off western list for carload lots, and 40 for less than a carload.

PER BOX OF FIFTY FEET—SINGLE STRENGTH.

	2d Quality.	1st Quality.	Dbl. str'h.
9 by 8 to 7 by 9	℔ 3 75	℔ 4 75	℔ 6 50
8 by 10 to 8 by 10	$3 75	4 75	6 50
8 by 11 to 10 by 12	4 00	4 50	7 25
8 by 14 to 10 by 15	4 25	4 75	7 50
9 by 16 to 12 by 18	4 75	5 25	8 75
12 by 18 to 14 by 20		5 50	8 50
15 by 20 to 18 by 22		6 00	9 50
15 by 24 to 20 by 30		6 50	10 50
15 by 36 to 24 by 30		7 00	11 50
20 by 28 to 24 by 36		7 50	12 50
26 by 36 to 26 by 44		8 00	14 00
28 by 46 to 30 by 50		9 00	15 00
30 by 52 to 30 by 54			17 00
30 by 56 to 34 by 56			17 50
34 by 58 to 33 by 60			20 00
36 by 60 to 36 by 72			22 00

WOODEN WARE—We note a fair demand at old prices. Nearly all the manufacturers are kept running steadily to fill their orders, and there is no disposition shown to cut prices. We quote "Corry Ware" as follows:

No. 1 Tubs ℔ dozen	℔ 9 00
No. 2 do	8 00
No. 3 do	7 00
2 Hoop Pails ℔ doz	1 85
3 Hoop Pails ℔ doz	2 10
Globe Washboards ℔ doz (patented)	2 00
Common do do	2 25
Clothes Pins—℔ box	90a 1 25

WHITE LEAD, ETC.—As reported quiet and prices unchanged. Following are the quotations for the wholesale trade:

White lead, pure in lots of 2,000 ℔s in oil	10
Do, pure in lots of 500 ℔s in oil	10½
Do, fancy brands	8 @ 9
White lead dry (strictly pure) in kegs	10
Orange Mineral	12 @13
Pure red lead	10 @11
Painters red lead	9 @10
Lathargr	9¾@10
Selected zinc, ground in oil	12
Yiolin Montagne Co ℔ French zinc	15 @16
Blue paint, ground in oil	8 @11
Putty	3 @ 4
Spirits turpentine, ℔ gal, in bbl, lots	39a42

WRAPPING PAPER AND SACKS—Crown Straw and Rag, 85c ℔ bundle; medium, 52c; Double Crown, 70c; Double medium, $1,05; Tissue Manilla 35a3@,65 ℔ ream; Dry Goods, 75ca$6,50; No 1 Manilla, 10a 0c ℔ lb; No. 2 do, sales; Hard ware do, 6a 8c; Tea do, 8a10c; Flour sacks (¼ bbl) $35a40 ℔ 1,000; Do, (⅛ bbl) $22a22; Grocers Bags (1 lb) $1,80 ℔ 1,000; 3 lbs. do, $2,70; 5 lbs. do, $3,70; 10 lbs. do, 6; 16 lbs do, $9,50; 20 lbs do, $10,50.

WOOL—Since our last report the activity then noticed, has continued, and we hear of pretty large purchases being made in the adjoining counties. Prices began at 36c and large amounts even taken at this price, but buyers generally were not satisfied that the proper discrimination was made, too much heavy and grassy wools being taken, without the proper discount; hence there has been a determination the past week or two to pay higher for the choice wools that are clean, with the understanding that all heavy wools must be subjected to the usual discount. So far as we can learn the bulk of the clip in fine wool sections is already sold. The dealers markets have been active at 36a37c for fine; no advance in prices worth noting, except for some special lots. It is generally conceded that any advance will at once check sales, as manufacturers cannot afford to pay any advance on the present selling prices of woolen goods, and would be compelled to stop their mills rather than make goods at a loss, as has been the case the past season. Coarse wools are not so active, and have not the relative value of fine wools this season. We quote prices:

Coarse wools	28a30c
Medium and fair fleece	33a35c
Unwashed	18a20c

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

BOSTON PER SALT VALLEY.—4 bbls beans, 8 do tomatoes, 4 do eggs, 3 pkgs butter, Voigt, M. & Co; 2 do, 2 do eggs, 9 bxs cheese, 6 bbls apples, Head, C. & Co; 35 do, R. Reynolds; 1 do, H. Rea; 10 do, A. J. Claywood; 8 do, T. Potter; 1 pkg eggs and butter, P. Duff & Son; 5 do, J. H. Loh; 7 do, 4 coops chickens, S. Harvey; 1 do, 16 bbls apples, 8 pkgs eggs and butter, Weisbrod & W.; 9 do, 11 sks potatoes, C. Wechter; 17 bbls do, J. J. Pettit; 6 cows and calves, C. Crookston; 6 do, Mr. Bradley; 33 new oil bbls, B. D. Moore; 4ts do, C. A. Wormcastle; 20 do, W. Tucker & Co; 350 do, Wardell & O; 78 sks oats, S. R & W Patterson; 60 sks e corn, Adams & K; 401 do, Fairman & H; 6 bureaus 1 pkg stands, H. Berger; 675 bbls pg straws, J. R. Tygard; 10 bbls pins, Central Refining Co.

Receipts of Blooms, Ore, Pig Metal and Scrap Iron.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

W. J. Hammond	1	A. H. Childs	1
Lewis O. & P'm	2	J. W. Porter	1
Loomis & Collard	1	J. Rauter	1
Total	4		2

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Lewis O. & P'm	4	Sheet'r B. & Co	6
Isabella Fur	4	Lewis O. & P'm	1
Pgh F. & I. Co	1	Lewis D. & Co	2
Loomis & Co	1		
Total	21		

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO R. R.

J. Painter & Son	6	W. Clark & Co	2
E. Thompson S. Wk	9	Nimick & Co	12
Isabella Fur	4	Lindsay & McC	4
P. D. Nicols	1	Lewis O. & P'm	5
Total	42		

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, July 31, 1876.

The number on sale was slightly in excess of that of last week, and the market was generally reported draggy, but, taking quality into consideration, there was no quotable or general change in prices. Some dealers reported that, in their own opinion, common cattle did not still as readily, or at as good prices relatively as the finer grades, while others claimed that the former done better for their owners than the latter. There were two or three cars costing $a5.65c. ℔ cwt, in Chicago which it is said, did not more than bring cost here, if that, while the common and medium grades made a little money; although trade for all kinds was slow, and it was nearly noon before the yards were entirely cleared.

Prime to extra beeves, fat and smooth, weighing 1,300 to 1,400, brought from 5¾a5¾; medium to good, quotable at 4¾a5; common to fair, 3¾a4; bulls and stags, 3a3½. There was some little inquiry for stockers to-day, but there were very few on sale; regular dealers do not care to invest unless they have orders, as there have been but very few buyers in this market recently; quotable at 3a3½ cents.

Butchers generally continue to complain of hard meat markets, that they are not able to dispose of near as much as formerly, hence they do not require so many cattle, and, the retail trade has been considerably curtailed in consequence.

The stock on sale was reported as follows:

Owners.	*Where from.*	*Number.*
J. Shoenberg	Chicago	30
Gerson & H.	Chicago	30
Gerson & R.	Chicago	35
Jeremy & Co	Chicago	32
J. Lobman	Chicago	36
Lobman & Co	Chicago	18
J. Rothchild	Chicago	16
Marks & Bro	Chicago	32
F. Ruble	Chicago	21
Moonshine & R.	Chicago	16
Holmes, L. & Co	Indianapolis	17
Head & T.	Orrville	21
J. Fordyce	Cambridge	22
A. Frazier	Cambridge	23
C. W. Montgomery	Newark	40
E. Holderman	Zanesville	32
C. M. Heimes	Ohio	12
M. Flinner	Penna	6
I. Wolfe	Penna	6
Katz & R.	Penna	12
B. S. Tranerman	Penna	16
Gerson & Z.	Penna	28
Arnold & L.	Penna	26
P. Sheitemantic	Penna	6
Total		562

HOME NEWS.

Parties who do not receive the GAZETTE by 7 A. M., are requested to notify the office, and the tardiness will be corrected at once.

The probabilities for to-day are fair or clear weather, and light northeast to southeast winds, with slowly rising barometer, and stationary or change in temperature.

The Coroner's Work.

The record in the office of Coroner McCallin shows that there were inquests held on forty-three bodies during the month of July, a larger number, we believe, than had ever been held in this county in any one month. Of this number 7 were drowned; 5 killed on railroads; 3 died from intemperance; 7 from the effects of heat, either directly or indirectly; 2 by homicide; 3 by suicide, and 11 from various other causes.

The Iron Workers.

The National Convention of the United Sons of Vulcan, and other iron workers, meets in the city this morning at 7 o'clock, at Emerald Hall, on Sixth avenue. The convention will remain in session for four or five days, and will wind up on Friday night by a grand ball at the hall.

The object of the meeting, as has already been stated in these columns, is to form a union of all classes of employes in iron mills.

An Engagement Off.

On last Saturday Constable Shafer arrested Louis Weidenaier, who was charged before Justice Baker, of Reserve township, by Susanna Miller with breach of promise of marriage. He was taken before the 'Squire and a hearing had. It was proven that he had married another woman since engaging himself to Mrs. Miller, and he admitted that he had promised to marry the latter but had learned that she had a husband living, and therefore, did not care to form an alliance with her. The fact being proven that she had a husband, who is a soldier, the case was dismissed.

Killed on the Railroad.

Last evening about six o'clock a negro, named Thomas Harvey, engaged in a quarrel with another negro at Monitor grove, several miles below Allegheny city, on the P. Ft. W. & C. railroad, and while thus employed he stepped upon the track. Just then a train coming east turned a curve, and Harvey, not noticing its approach, was struck by the engine and thrown twenty feet into the air. The train was at once stopped and the insensible man taken aboard and brought up to Allegheny city. He expired soon after reaching the city, having been injured internally. The body was delivered to the Fourth ward station street, Allegheny, and the coroner notified. Deceased was employed in the Union Salt Works, was forty years of age and leaves a wife and five children.

A Remarkable Phenomenon.

The *Evening Leader* of yesterday contains the following astonishing item:

"Mrs. Hauser, of Penn avenue, died last Thursday, after an illness of two weeks. Her sickness baffled the efforts of the attending physicians, Drs. Dickson and Ahl, and upon her decease, by permission of her relatives, a *post mortem* examination was made, when it was discovered that the liver contained forty-two stones or gravel, varying in size from an inch to an eighth of an inch in diameter. The physicians state that it is the first case of the kind which has ever come beneath their notice."

The last sentence is undoubtedly correct, *provided the rest is true.* The next piece of enterprise is for the *Leader* to find a woman with a heart composed of a conglomerate mass of gravel and cellular tissue. Of course a hard-hearted or stony-hearted person is another matter.

WEATHER REPORT.

Official Report of What We Endured Last Month.

From J. Mitchell, Sergeant Signal Service, U. S. A., we have received a report of the weather during the last month from the official record at the United States Observatory in the city. Following are the main points:

Highest barometer, 30.168 at 7:23 A. M. on the 26th; lowest barometer, 29.693 at 4:23 P. M. on the 1st; monthly barometric range 0.47.

Highest temperature, 101 at 2 P. M. on the 9th; lowest temperature, 53.5 on the 20th; monthly range of temperature, 47.5.

Prevailing direction of the wind, southwest; greatest velocity of the wind, 25 miles per hour at 1:45 P. M. on the 5th; total number of miles traveled during the month, 4,369; total rainfall, 2.86 inches.

Number of clear days, 4; number of cloudy days, 4; number of days on which rain fell, 16; number of fair days, 7.

Comparative Temperature—1873, mean 74.0; 1874, 74.7; 1875, 73.9.

Comparative Precipitation—1873, 3.44 inches; 1874, 7.68; 1875, 2.29.

THE FOURTEENTH.

Preparing for the Quaker City Encampment.

The Fourteenth Regiment National Guard as will be seen by the following order, will leave this city for the Centennial to-morrow, Wednesday evening. The regiment will number nine companies of forty men each, with a full complement of field, staff and line officers; the Regimental (Great Western) Band, of twenty-eight pieces, and a drum corps of twenty men, in all about four hundred and fifty men. The regiment will be encamped near the Centennial buildings. Quarter Master Oienhausen, and Commissary Wallace have gone to Philadelphia for the purpose of selecting the site for a camp, and to make such other arrangements as are necessary to the comfort of the men while in camp. Following is the order issued by Gen. Hill:

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH REG'T., NATIONAL GUARD OF PA., PITTSBURGH, July 29, 1876.

General Orders No. 7.

1. For the purpose of proceeding to Centennial encampment on Wednesday, August 2, 1876, line will be formed on Union street, right resting on Fifth avenue, at 6:30 P. M., and move by Fifth avenue, Market street, Fourth avenue, Grant street, Fifth avenue, and Market street, to Liberty street, where train will be in waiting, etc.

2. Each company commander will keep on duty during the passage one sentry, with reliefs at proper intervals.

3. Captain G. A. Patterson, company H, is hereby detailed for officer of the day; Lieutenant Pascoe officer of the guard.

By command of Col. S. W. Hill.

D. M. HOWE, First Lieutenant and Adjutant.

POLITICAL MATTERS.

Various Notes of the Campaign.

A meeting of the citizens of the First ward held at the First ward school house last evening for the purpose of organizing a Hayes and Weeler club, resulted in the election of Mr. J. C. Hazely as President and Mr. J. G. Hunter as Secretary. There was a large attendance at the meeting and great enthusiasm was manifested for the Republican Presidential nominees. A vigilance committee and a marching club were organized and the meeting adjourned until Friday evening, August 4th, at which time all interested are requested to attend. Following are the names of the officers: Captain, J. C. Hazely; First Lieutenant, J. G. Hunter; Second Lieutenant, Andrew Patterson; Orderly Sergeant, Alex Johnson.

The Sub-Committee on Marching and Glee Clubs, of the County Committee, met yesterday afternoon, Gen. Pearson presiding. A lengthy discussion as to means to take place. An erroneous impression has become current that the general committee will be able to equip clubs. While every possible aid will be given to clubs needing it, the funds for equipment must be raised by themselves among the Republicans of their several districts. The sub-committee will, however, consult with the Finance Committee and ascertain what can be done.

The following resolution was adopted, after which the committee adjourned to meet at the call of the chairman.

Resolved, That the Republicans of the several election districts throughout the county be urged to organize marching and glee clubs at once, and report their organization to this committee, together with the number of men enrolled in the marching clubs.

The following additional names of vigilance committees, in the districts named have been obtained:

Seventeenth ward, third district—W. I. Leudenberg, F. P. Donahue, Lewis Collins, Henry Dewberry, George W. Gardner, Jr., James Wallace, O. R. Gardner, John Perrine, William Bachman, Andrew J. Miller, Gorge W. King, George W. Nichols, Thomas Mitchell, Michael Fox, Samuel Tiers, James S. Dougherty, Samuel McMahan.

Findley Township—Geo. Burns, James R. Byers, J. M. Larimer, A. H. Burns, Joseph Stewart, J. W. Hood, Wm. Henry, John Brady, Wm. Carothers, Mark Gregg, Wm. Barton.

Marshal township—John D. Davis, M. D., John P. Ritchie, Wm. Lansdale, Jr., Dr. Elder Crawford, Amos Mosher, Thomas Robinson, Geo. Councilman, John Carnens, David Emerick, John Searight, Samuel McMurry, Thomas Frazier, L. McEwen and Wm. Hood.

A meeting of the Republicans of the Second ward will be held to-morrow evening for the purpose of organization of a Hayes and Wheeler marching club. Messrs. J. S. M. Young G. L. Braun, G. L. Miller, E. C. Milliken, W. M. DeCamp and Samuel Mason are the committee in charge.

A meeting of the Seventh ward Republicans will be held Friday evening in the school house for organization. Messrs. John Boyd, Charles Jeromyn and George W. Wilson, as representatives in the County Committee, will arrange the preliminaries.

The Committee on Organization will meet this afternoon at two o'clock at headquarters.

The Committee on Registration will meet at two o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

Notice.—For some time past many of our customers have been disappointed in not getting what French bread they wanted at our retail department, No. 18 Fifth avenue. We have increased our facilities and will endeavor hereafter to have a full supply for all.

S. S. MARVIN & Co.

SCHOOL STATISTICS.

The April Inspection in Allegheny—An Interesting Summary of Its Results—Individual and General Averages in the Various Schools—Comparison of Per Centages.

At the meeting this evening of the Board of School Controllers, of Allegheny city, Rev. Joseph King, Chairman of the Committee on Schol Inspection, will submit their report, which embodys the results of the inspection last April of the various ward schools. Yesterday afternoon a GAZETTE reporter found Mr. King at his delightful home on the summit of Observatory Hill busily engrossed in preparing the report. By his permission the writer culled from the documents by which he was surrounded the subjoined facts and figures, all of which will be found of interest to those Alleghenians who keep a kindly critical eye upon their public schools and the education of their children. The inspection, which continued during but one *day*, was confined to the High School, *Grammar* and Medium departments. The branches of study in which the pupils were examined were, in the former, *arithmetic*, orthography and penmanship; in the second, grammar, orthography and penmanship, and in the latter *geography*, orthography and penmanship. The failure to include grammar and *geography* in the High School *examination* is a source of regret. Their omission is calculated to lead one to believe that the result is not a fair test of the extent of the knowledge of the pupils in that department. They are as much High School studies as arithmetic is, and the students should have been questioned in them. A scholar may be an indifferent mathematician and yet greatly excel as a grammarian or geographer. A possible deficiency on his part as the former, or failure to make in it a good percentage in the examination, would be more than compensated for by his excellence and proficiency as either of the latter. Examined in arithmetic, spelling and penmanship only his average percentage might be not more than sixty; the addition of geography and grammar might increase it to eighty, and of course that would be much more satisfactory both to him and his teacher than sixty per cent.

THE CHAMPION SCHOLAR.

Anna M. Gerwig, of school No. 2, Third ward, Miss Annie B. Frazier, principal, is the pupil who made the highest average per centage in the entire city in the High School studies. There is no High School in the building under Miss Frazier's control, but Miss Gerwig being ready, and the only one ready, she was examined and made 98¾, the highest average in the city. The next most successful pupil was Ettie Lyon, of the First ward, who made an average of 97 per cent. Lizzie T. Barrow, aged fifteen years, of the Fifth ward, and Jennie Ralston, of the First ward, each made 95 per cent. The Fourth ward, which carried off the honors in 1875, ranks fourth in 1876, and is represented by Cliff McClausland, whose average was 93 per cent. Alex. Johnston, now a cadet at West Point, but a student in the Fourth ward in 1875, and who ranked highest in the city in the inspection of that year, then made an average of 92 per cent. in five branches. This year his average is surpassed by two and equaled by two scholars, none of whom however underwent an examination in the same number of branches that he did.

THE BEST GRAMMAR PUPIL.

In the grammar department throughout the city the highest individual average, 95 per cent., was made by Mary Angney, of the Troy Hill school of the Seventh ward. The general average of that ward, which has no High School, is 75 per cent. This is very good, indeed, when it is remembered that one or two pupils from every school are, in compliance with the wish of a majority of the citizens, allotted to instruction in German, the English teachers vacating their places to those who are qualified to teach that language. Miss Mary C. Hays, who has charge of the Troy Hill school, is an able and accomplished teacher, but it is said that the fact that the interruption of the regular work and the prescribed course of study by the introduction of German teachers, the additional expense of which is defrayed by the ward, prevents her from making as good an exhibit at the annual inspection as she otherwise would. More than once the writer has been asked by what authority the local board of the Seventh ward devotes certain days to the instruction of pupils in German alone. Of course it is highly commendable for parents of Teutonic origin to desire a knowledge of their native tongue imparted to their children, but it is questionable whether the law guarantees to the directors the privilege of, in this way, exercising, viz.: the exclusion of English from the common schools for the sake of German, as would indeed be a digression, though not an uninteresting one, into which the reporter has insensibly wandered.

A "STAVING" LITTLE GIRL.

The highest average in the medium or primary department was made by Emma Staving, an eight year old pupil of the Irwin avenue school, in the Second ward. Her average was 93 per cent. She is certainly a "staving" little scholar.

Several wards have no High School. The following table shows the general average made by each High School in the city, and it will be noticed that the North avenue school, Second ward, of which Mr. J. T. Daniels is Superintendent, leads the city:

Ward.	*Per Cent.*
First ward	69
Second ward, Irvin avenue	67
Second ward, North avenue	70
Third ward, building No. 1	57
Fourth ward, building No. 1	78
Fifth ward	71
Sixth ward	66
Ninth ward	75

The general High School average for the whole city was 70% per cent. In the Fourth ward the general average of those above department was 72 per cent. in arithmetic, 86 in orthography, and 77 in penmanship. The pupil leading in arithmetic was Dora Brown; in spelling Anna Henderson and E. C. Beatty, and in penmanship Cliff McClausland and James Fetterstone. The Fifth ward made a general average of 58 per cent. in arithmetic, 73 in orthography and 77 in penmanship. The Irvin avenue school, Second ward, made 56 per cent. in arithmetic, 73 in orthography and 91 in penmanship Maggie Wilson, a miss of fifteen years, took the lead in this school, making an average of 83 per cent. The Second ward, North avenue school made 65 per cent. in arithmetic, 79 in orthography and 96 in penmanship. The highest individual average, 88 per cent., was gained by Lizzie J. Hesley, Minnie Nickum and Ella Savage. The record of the First ward is an average of 56 per cent. in arithmetic, 81 in orthography and 69 in penmanship.

GRAMMAR DEPARTMENT AVERAGES.

Below is given the general average made by the various schools embraced in the Grammar department:

Wards.	*Per cent.*
First ward	68
Second ward, North avenue	70
Second ward, Irwin avenue	69
Third ward, building No. 1	65
Third ward, building No. 2	61
Fourth ward, building No. 1	59
Fourth ward, building No. 2	61
Fifth ward	70
Sixth ward	65
Seventh ward	75
Eighth	66
Ninth	69
Tenth	60

The grammar department average for the entire city was 67 per cent. The gentleman who inspected the schools of the Eleventh ward neglected to embody definite results in his report. In the above list it will be noticed that the Tenth ward made the highest average. It is equally noticeable that building No. 1 of the Fourth ward, whose High School made next to the highest average, is in the above list the lowest.

This report of the progress of the schools of Allegheny last year is, so far as it goes, quite satisfactory. Next spring the Inspection Committee should be doubled or trebled and a gentleman assidned to every department in each building in the city with instructions to examine in every study taught therein.

TO-NIGHT'S MEETING.

The session of the Controllers this evening promises to be one of unusual length and interest, there being a variety of subjects, exclusive of the submission of the annual reports, which are likely to provoke an animated if not an excited debate. Two music teachers are to be elected. The candidates are Messrs. McCabe and Byers, present incumbents, and Messrs. R. M. Martin, John Snodgrass, Enos Pease, McCargo and Warnick. All efforts will be made to abolish the music teachers. There seems to have been a growing sentiment in favor of abolition, and it would not occasion much surprise if the movement should succeed. The question of the alleged illegality of the election of Prof. Hemphill to a Superintendency in the Third ward, and the matter of the injustice claimed to have been done to Prof. McCullough by the Ninth ward board, will also probably be submitted for the consideration of the Controllers.

A Misiaid Postal Card

A postal card that cost some body twenty-six cents, caused a commotion in Shamokin the other day. It was dropped into a gentleman's mail by mistake. Inscribed on it were these suspicions words: "Wmsport, July 20, '76, W. J. B.——, Esq., Dear Sir—I send you all the goods we have this morning. If you want any more you will have to send to Pittsburgh. Let me know if the country is fresh. J. B.——."

Thunder and lightning! "Goods"—the Mollie signs, passwords, &c., *"Pittsburgh"*—headquarters of the A. O. H., *"Fresh"*—some more Mollie developments. The enterprising newspaper must have that item, sulloquizes the reporter. President Gowen must be informed—so thinks the coal operator. Numbers excitedly copy it. An innocent peddler calling at the express office explains that the store is at Williamsport, another at Pittsburgh. Did the pay pan out well? That's all we've got to say about that.—*Pottsville Miner's Journal.*

Special.

Why pay from $3.00 to $10.00 for Gold Fillings when Dr. Goehorn will fill you the same teeth at from $1.00 to $5.00? His fillings can't be beat. Reference: Dr. Sterritt, 277 Penn street; Mr. Chestnut, 315 Liberty street; Rev. Dr. Sproull, 292 North avenue, Allegheny. Remember the number—34 Ninth street, near Penn avenue.

TFS.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.

····Eleven car loads of troops passed through the city yesterday on their way to join Crook.

····The girls carried off nearly all the honors at the April inspection of the Allegheny schools.

····Dr. Le Moyne's cremation furnace at Washington, Pa., is being rapidly pushed toward completion.

····Eighteen thousand dollars worth of property was destroyed by fire at Kent, Ohio, on Friday night.

····To-day commences the enforcement in Allegheny of the ordinance prohibiting jumping on or off trains.

····The commencement exercises in Waynesburg College will be held on Thursday next, beginning at nine o'clock, A. M.

····John Gabby fell from a tree at the corner of Butler and Thirty-ninth streets, Sunday, breaking an arm and injuring his spine.

····To send a boy to the Workhouse for playing base ball on Sunday, as was done in Allegheny yesterday, seems sort of rough.

····The rush of tax-payers at the City Treasurer's office yesterday was immense. To-day is the last day of grace for the payment of taxes.

····The alarm of fire at a quarter of 9 o'clock last night from box 132, was caused by a slight fire in the roof of Lewis, Oliver & Phillips' rolling mill.

····John Johnson, a track walker on the Pennsylvania Railroad was struck by the Atlantic express Saturday night. He escaped with a broken arm.

····The North avenue High School, in the Second ward, Allegheny, made the highest general average, eighty per cent., of the scholastic year of 1875-6.

····Frank Hauck was fined $100 yesterday by the Mayor for maintaining a nuisance on Almond alley, Seventeenth ward, in the shape of a slaughter house.

····The Ebensburg and Cresson special train was delayed two hours in its arrival in the city yesterday morning by the breaking down of two engines successively.

····A rumor prevailed in Allegheny last evening that one of the convicts had escaped from the Penitentiary, but upon investigation it proved to be unfounded.

····Allegheny city had thirty-six deaths last week, thirteen of which resulted from cholera infantum. All the decedents were white; twenty were males and sixteen females.

····The Put-in-Bay House at Put-in-Bay, charges but $14 per week this year. This is certainly very reasonable for a first class house at a delightful and healthy summer resort.

····Willie Lewis and David Lands, boys about five years of age, strayed from their homes on Twenty-fifth street, South Side, on Saturday evening, and have not been heard from since.

····A meeting of veteran soldiers will be held to-morrow evening in the Allegheny Diamond to advocate the equalization bounty bill. Speeches will be made by Gen. Negley, Col. Bayne and D. L. Smith, Esq.

····Friday evening is the regular night for the meeting of the Police Committee, but owing to the departure of a number of the members for the Centennial on Wednesday evening, the meeting will be held this evening.

····George Weisgerber, of the C. P. Brown Club, and Jimmy Johnson, of the Nail City Club, both of Wheeling, pulled a mile single scull race at that place on Saturday for $100 a side. Weisgerber won by about fifty yards.

····One Sunday morning a man named Daly fell from the back of a wagon, on Penn avenue, in the Fifteenth ward, and received very dangerous internal injuries. He was carried to his home on Liberty street, where he was attended by a physician.

····About eleven o'clock last night a slight fire occurred at Best's Glass Works on Troy street. It originated from one of the flat irons used by the roofers. The roof was burned, but the fire was extinguished by the hands in the works before any material damage was done.

····The meeting of the County Temperance Alliance it was decided to hold a picnic on Friday the 11th inst. Mr. George Finley, General F. L. Lane, Mrs. Gormley, Mrs. Allen and Mrs. Holmes constitutes a Committee of Arrangements. The County Convention will be held in the Allegheny rooms on the 21st inst.

····John Cody, employed at Robinson, Bea & Co.'s machine shop, while working with a piece of machinery on Saturday, severed an artery in his hand, from which the blood flowed so freely that it was feared for a time he would bleed to death. A surgeon was summoned who ligatured the artery and stopped the bleeding.

····Mr. J. H. Randall, Lecturer of the National Sovereigns of Industry, will deliver a free lecture on "Co-operation" in Schiller Hall, No. 7 Fourth avenue, corner of Liberty street, on Thursday evening, August 3d, at 8 o'clock. After the close of the lecture a Council of Sovereigns of Industry will be organized. Ladies and gentlemen are cordially invited.

····Some villainous scamp, not having any fear of the law, and being instigated by the evil one, entered the yard in the rear of Deputy Mayor Hoerr's residence on Saturday night, and wilfully and maliciously destroyed six large grape vines. The Deputy Mayor will pay a liberal reward for information that will lead to the detection of the perpetrator of the malicious act.

····The Allegheny Survey Committee last night decided to report to Councils the plan for the widening of Preble in the Ninth ward, between the railroad and Preble avenue. It also ordered to be printed an ordinance repealing part of an ordinance of the Councils of Pittsburgh, passed in 1857, from Buena Vista street to Federal lane, to a width of sixty feet, and fixing the same at fifty feet.

····John Arthur, a little boy residing with his parents on Second avenue, near Fawcett's saw mill, fell into the river, at the saw mill, about five o'clock last evening and was drowned. The body was recovered about ten minutes after the occurrence and all available means were used to resuscitate it but life was extinct. The Coroner held an inquest and a verdict of accidental drowning was rendered.

····A deaf and dumb boy from Sterling, Ill., called on Chief Hartzell yesterday to state that he had started from that point for Waverly Ohio, but by mistake had been brought to this city. He only had seventy-eight cents, and wanted help to get to Wheeling, where he expected to find friends. The Chief gave some assistance, and then sent him to call on the Guardians of the Poor.

····Messrs Robert Finan, R. J. Lawrence and Geo. A. Hill, former Pittsburgers have purchased the Mt. Vernon & Grayville Railroad and also the Grayville & Matton Railroad, paying for all $45,000. The road is from Mt. Vernon, on Ohio river opposite Henderson, and traverses one the most populous and fertile sections of this portion of the country. They propose to refit the roads and make the whole line first class.

····During the crush in the City Treasurer's Office yesterday a lady was jammed up so in the crowd that she fainted, and had to be carried to an adjoining room. A man who had stuck his head in one of the little "port holes" of the desks got fast by the pressure of the crowd, and was not extricated for several minutes. The office will be kept open last night as long as any one came, and will remain open this evening until 9 or 10 o'clock.

····Last evening about half-past nine o'clock an alarm of fire was sounded from box 36, in Allegheny, caused by the discovery of fire in a closet in a house in course of erection on Robinson street, near Federal. It was confined to the closet in which the closet was located, and the loss will amount to about $50. The house is owned by Mr. Mawhinney, but as it is still unfinished the loss will be sustained by the contractors, Messrs. Ferguson & Bros. It is fully covered by insurance. The fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary.

····Under the head of "The Jail Gourmand," one of the evening papers, which is noted for accuracy of statement and an avoidance of exaggeration under all circumstances, accuses the GAZETTE of manufacturing the brevity about the nineteen-year-old colored boy whose appetite is the wonder of the officers and other inmates of the jail. The GAZETTE *never* publishes an item without having the best authority for its reliability. The vicarial reporter of the *Leader* is recommended to interview Warden Smith again to-day on the subject.

····On Tuesday of last week, one Brick, *alias* Leffingwell, *alias* French, hired from C. H. Beall, of Uniontown, two horses and a vehicle, with which to go to Connellsville, twelve miles distant. He got farther than there. He came to Pittsburgh on Wednesday, and stopped at the Point Breeze hotel. On Thursday he borrowed a buggy from a gentleman in that vicinity, and hitching up one of the horses came to the city. He has not been seen since, nor can any trace of him be discovered. Mr. Beall is therefore minus a horse, and the Point Breeze gentleman a buggy.

····The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has decided not to accept the proposition of the P. W. & K. Railroad stockholders to complete the road. The Pennsylvania Company desires, before further action is taken, that the proceedings of the Brooke and Ohio countries, in making an agreement to their stock and claims be sanctioned in direct terms by the State Legislature. There is a further question as to whether the Pittsburgh, Wheeling & Kentucky Railroad Company is a subject to the railroad law of 1872-3, under which a mortgage given by a railroad company is not valid without 60 days' notice and the consent of the stockholders.

····Dr. Diller Luther, of the State Board of Charities, says of the Allegheny city Home is not equaled in this State. He has requested Superintendent Grubbs to prepare a paper on the "General Management of Our Almshouse and the Employment of the Insane," to be read on the 19th of September next at the Lancaster State Convention of Poor Boards. This request is the result of an unannounced visit made to the Home last Thursday by the Board of Charities. Their arrival was totally unexpected. They got the keys, made a tour of the building alone, opened and examined every water closet and inspected the house from turret to foundation. The excellent condition in which it was found leads Mr. Luther to say that it has no equal in Pennsylvania.

MORE OVERCHARGES.

Additional Howard Street Irregularities—A Grand Total of $2,628 41.

Another meeting of the Howard street Investigating Committee of Allegheny Councils was held last evening. City Engineer Davis submitted a drawing showing the condition in which the street should have been left by the contractor according to his charges, and also showing the condition in which the street was found by the assistant engineers yesterday.

Several witnesses being present it was decided to hear them. Henry Snaman being sworn testified that earth was washed down upon the street at two points. He never noticed any slips. At one point some curb stone was covered by the ground. He didn't think it took the contractors more than one day to remove the dirt. He was positive that not more than 300 cubic yards were removed; (3,600 cubic yards were charged for.) The street could have been finished in one half the time. If it had been completed within the time contracted for but few slips would have occurred. He stated that he had visited the Committee, while the work was going on, and complained of the manner in which it was being done. He also visited the City Engineer and complained of the offset in the wall, and offered to line out the ground dug up and the wall examined provided, if his statements proved true, the city pay the expenses. The City Engineer declined to assume any responsibility in the matter, but said if the Street Committee would authorize him he would have it attended to.

Jacob Martin testified that considerable dirt was washed down upon the street, and that two two-horse wagons and two carts were occupied two or three days in removing it. He thought each wagon would remove about one-half a yard in a load. He was satisfied that no further excavating was done for the sidewalk on the western side of the street after the passage of the resolution by Councils directing the discontinuance of such excavating.

Hugh Trainor testified that he had worked on this street, and he didn't think one-half of 3,600 cubic yards of dirt caused by washes had been removed. At one point after the first grading there was a heavy slide.

Assistant City Engineer Carlisle here explained to the committee that the amount of slips and washes charged for was only 1,344 cubic yards, and not 3,600. The latter amount includes other excavating besides the washes and slips. City Engineer Davis submitted an estimate showing that the over-charged excavating, as found by the committee, amounts to 1,312 cubic yards, which cost 43 cents per yard, amounting to $566.31. This amount, added to the overcharges for stonework, makes a grand total of $2,628.41, so far discovered by the committee.

CITY FINANCES.

Controller's Report for the Month of July.

City Controller Snodgrass makes the following report of the city finances for July:

RECEIPTS.

Diamond Markets	$ 3,001 84
Fifth Ward Market	26 65
Fifth Avenue Market	22 65
Street Engineering	237 04
City Weighing	267 50
Monongahela Wharf	900 00
Allegheny Wharf	300 00
Interest—Bank Balances	17 98
Weighing Coal—Private Scales	116 23
City Tax, 1876	158,627 88
Water Works Interest Tax, 1876	78,644 51
Fire Tax, 1876	52,011 02
Sinking Fund Tax, 1876	47,107 35
Old City Special, 1876	17,253 46
Lawrenceville Special, 1876	2,559 67
Ormsby Special, 1876	972 78
East Birmingham Special, 1876	6,078 99
St. Clair Special, 1876	402 59
Birmingham Special, 1876	2,228 71
Allentown Special, 1876	58 07
Mt. Washington Special, 1876	529 72
Temperanneville Special, 1876	3,709 42
Business Tax, 1876	44,673 34
Water Tax, 1876	88,322 11
Corporation Tax, 1876	20,611 72
Alderman's Fines	5 00
Water Works	122 60
Vehicle Licenses	974 00
Mayor's Office, Hon. W. C. McCarthy	1,501 90
Street and Sewer Improvement Fund under 50 per cent. Ord.	3,479 75
Street Improvement under Penn Avenue Act	12,573 24
Attorney's Commissions, T. S. Bigelow	758 23
Receipts Municipal Sinking Fund Warrant No. 4174 on App. No. 19	50,000 00
	$628,421 43

EXPENDITURES.

Interest	$ 128,672 83
Sinking Fund, appropriation No. 19 transferred to Municipal Sinking Fund	50,000 00
Water Extension, Loan Interest	7,716 00
Bonds Retired, Municipal	15,700 00
Streets and Sewers, under 50 per cent	4,133 51
Outstanding Warrants Paid	183,536 29
Total	$389,758 63
Deposited in City Depositories	$311,531 09
Duquesne	101,843 70
United States Bank	77,843 79
Pittsburgh Savings Bank	103,833 69
Balance in Treasury, June 30	72,868 29
Receipts for July	628,421 43
Total	$701,289 72
Disbursements in July	389,758 63
Balance in Treasury, July 31	$311,531 09

ALLEGHENY FINANCES.

The Controller's Monthly Exhibit of Receipts and Payments.

Mr. James Brown, Controller of Allegheny City, submits the following statement of receipts and disbursements in behalf of the municipality last month:

RECEIPTS.

City Taxes, &c	$110,760 68
Markets	1,190 33
Diamond Scales	171 36
Second Ward Scales	140 00
Fifth Ward Scales	70 00
Wharves and Landings	257 27
Inspector Wood and Bark	658 87
Fines and Forfeitures	413 40
Delinquent Taxes	9,753 70
Regulation of Lots	50 00
Vehicle Licenses	500 70
Ground Rents	688 65
Sanitary	32 00
Interest on Unexpended Balances	22 80
Grading and Paving	280 38
Sewer Construction	735 84
Opening and Widening streets	805 00
Street Permits	72 00
Sale of Permits	152 50
Water Rents, per Metre	1,727 53
Poor Fund, No. 1	249 25
Poor Fund, No. 2	6,201 06
Construction of Board Walks	71 93
Total	$134,987 01

EXPENDITURES.

Salaries	$3,512 36
Interest	2,790 00
Fire Department	6,920 75
Streets	8,431 09
Wharves and Landings	43 62
Surveys	110 00
Police	2,800 00
Contingent Fund	8,612 84
Water Works	7,307 11
Gas	7,993 05
Sinking Fund, 4 per ct. Compromise Bonds	1,000 00
Interest on Wharf Bonds	455 00
City Property	1,142 21
Grading and Paving streets	1,282 38
Sewer Construction	4,004 13
Sanitary	280 58
Park Commissioners	97 05
Interest on Sewer Bonds	2,047 50
Special Assessments for opening and Widening Streets	2,067 90
Walks, &c	32 20
Interest on Park Bonds	1,505 00
Markets	129 53
Poor Fund, No. 1	26,087 83
Poor Fund, No. 2	5,113 27
Total	$88,780 29
Receipts per month of July	134,987 01
Balance in Treasury, July 1st	30,761 47
Total	$165,748 48
Disbursements for month of July	88,780 19
Balance on hand Aug. 1st, 1876	76,968 19
Total	$168,748 48
Deposited in City Depositories	$76,968 19

Modern Women.

It is a sad commentary upon our boasted civilization that the women of our times have degenerated in health and physique until they are literally a race of invalids—pale, nervous, feeble and back-achy, with only here and there a few noble exceptions in the person of robust health, buxom ladies characteristic of the sex in days gone by. By a very large experience, covering a period of years, and embracing the treatment of many thousands of cases of those ailments peculiar to Women, Dr. Pierce, of the World's Dispensary, Buffalo, N. Y., has perfected, by the combination of certain vegetable extracts, a natural specific, which he does not extol as a cure-all, but one which admirably fulfills a singleness of purpose, being a most positive and reliable remedy for those weaknesses and complaints that afflict the women of the present day. The natural specific compound is called Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. The following are among those diseases in which this wonderful medicine has worked cures as if by magic and with a certainty that no other known remedy of medicines: Weak back, nervous and general debility, falling and other displacements of internal organs resulting from debility and loss of strength in natural supports, internal fever, congestion, inflammation and nicration and very many other chronic diseases incident to women, not properly mention here, in which, as well as in the cases that have been enumerated, the Favorite Prescription effects cures—the marvel of the world. It will not do harm in any state or condition of the system, and by adopting its use the invalid lady may avoid that severest of ordeals—the consulting of a family physician. Favorite Prescription is sold by dealers in medicines generally.

"Lives of great men all remind us
We can make our" teeth all white,
Keep our gums in sound condition,
Make our breath sweet, pure and right—
Do all this by simply using
SOZODONT by day and night.

PERSONAL.

····John N. Hazlett, of the *Leader*, was in Steubenville yesterday.

····C. S. Black, son of Squire Black, goes to Philadelphia to-morrow evening with the "soger boys."

····Mr. Thomas Gordon, of the Penn Bank, will figure at the Mt. Sewickley camp meeting for a month or so.

····Harry McGregor, of Allegheny, announces his purpose of taking up a temporary abode at the camp meeting at Mt. Sewickley.

····Aleck C. Herron, clerk in Billy McCleary's office, left on Saturday evening, accompanied by his wife, for Philadelphia and Cape May.

····Anna M. Gerwig, of the Third ward, was the champion pupil of the Allegheny schools last year. She made an average of over ninety-eight per cent.

····Joseph J. Crowther, of Allegheny, who was visiting friends in Youngstown, O., for two weeks past, has left for Marquette, Mich., where his son, Edgar C. Crowther, resides and has charge of a rolling mill furnace.

····Mr. Jos. D. Wilson, of Wilson, Walker & Co., wife and two daughters, accompanied by two of Mr. Holmes' daughters, leave for the east to-day, for the Centennial, and will take in Philadelphia, Cape May, New York, Boston, Newport and other eastern cities.

COURT BREVITIES.

A process of attachment and monition was issued yesterday against the steam tug "Joseph B. Williams" in the libel filed by Thos. Birney & Co. The process was made returnable on the 8th inst.

The assignees in bankruptcy of Heintz, Noble & Co., have brought suit against Voigt & Megraw, and J. W. Craig of this city for the collection of certain claims alleged to be due and unpaid.

Amos B. Appleton, of Columbus county, Pa., who was convicted of illicit distillery, and sentenced to three months imprisonment in the county jail, from the 1st of April last, was released by Commissioner Gamble yesterday under the insolvent act.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

C McGuff amused himself on Sunday by k cking in the pannels of front doors on Forty-eighth street. He was arrested, and was a hearing.

Louise Byerle made information, before Alderman McMasters yesterday, charging William Moore with the larceny of a ring valued at $11. A warrant was issued.

J. B. McAllister made information, before Alderman Burke yesterday, charging Joseph Terrell with obtaining board under false and fraudulent misrepresentations, and a warrant was issued.

A disorderly house on Center street, Lawrenceville, was raided Saturday night by the Mayor's police. The proprietress, Mrs. Fox, and two girls and six men were captured. They all paid fines of $5 and costs, except Mrs. F., who was held in $300 for Court.

Nicholas Carter, the young man arrested Sunday evening on a charge of robbing the contribution box at St. Philomena's church, on Sunday, had a hearing before Mayor McCarthy yesterday, and was discharged, there being no evidence to connect him with the theft.

Hugh Moffit is charged, before Alderman Logan, by Christ. Goener, with an indiscriminate use of a ball bat while engaged in a game of base ball in the Thirteenth ward on Sunday. The Alderman should impose a fine upon both of them for a desecration of the Sabbath.

A man named Michael Williams was arrested last evening for abusing a horse he had borrowed from Mr. McClung, liveryman, on Fourth avenue. He will have a hearing to-day. He took the officer on a lively chase before he was captured, he not being caught until he reached the Connellsville depot.

Three informations have been made before Alderman Burke, charing S. T. Meilor, the employment agent, with obtaining money under false pretenses. In all cases, by the prosecutors that they paid him three dollars each on condition that he secure them a situation, which he was todo within a week or return their money; that the week had expired and he had failed to secure the situations or return the money. After a hearing in one case he waived hearing in the other two, and was committed to jail in default of bail for his appearance at court.

THE EXPOSITION.

What It Will Be—The Applications for Space—The Improvements and Additions, &c.

The second Exposition of the Pittsburgh Tradesmen's Industrial Institute, from present indications, will surpass any exhibition of its character ever held in this